Nippon Times

No. 16,531 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 25 Sen

U.S. PARATROOP FORCES SUFFER CRUSHING BLOW

Over 50 Transport Gliders Downed in Rhine Crossing—German Resistance Stiffens

Domei

BERLIN, March 25.—American paratroop units who, two days ago, crossed the lower Rhine between the lower reaches of the Lippe and lower Ruhr have been dealt heavy blows. Even the preliminary report by the German High Command revealing that 50 of the 121 transport gliders which carried out the crossing were shot down bears out this fact.

Latest reports claim that most heavy fighting is still in progress at the moment between the 1st allied air-borne army and special German formations held in readiness for such an event. Montgomery's strategical objective to gain a hold of the important German armament and industrial center in the Ruhr district is just as obvious as the German determination to frustrate his plan.

Indications show, moreover, that the enemy forces trying to cross the Rhine between Dusseldorf and Cologne may also resort to similar air-borne tactics and that it will be attempted in due course.

At the Rhine crossing areas west of Rees and Xanten, violent fighting is raging with Scotch and American troops that are pushing toward the German fighting zone.

The German High Command communique announced today another enemy crossing at a new point south of Coblenz. Violent fighting is going on against the Americans who crossed the Rhine near Braubach, Boppard and Saint Goarshausen, all south of Coblenz. The communique added that in the Remagen bridgehead, the Americans made deep penetrations east of Neuwied, north of Coblenz. Frontline reports said the Americans started a large-scale offensive in this sector yesterday with the attack launched toward the east along the whole front of about 50 kilometers. German counterattacks, however, soon recaptured some of the overrun positions.

German Resistance Stiffening

Domei

ZURICH, March 25.—General Dwight Eisenhower's communique today said, "The allied attack across the Rhine southeast of Nijmegen and north of the Ruhr is making good progress, but the enemy resistance which varied from light to moderate at the beginning of the attack is now stiffening," according to a Reuter's report.

At some points the American units have pushed as much as five miles east of the Rhine. The airborne units which landed ahead of the attacking forces captured their objectives and linked up with the advancing ground units in at least two places.

In the Remagen bridgehead the American units met stiffening resistance in the northeast sector. The bridgehead is now 33 miles long and ten miles deep.

Late this evening a frontline report stated that Marshal Montgomery's bridghead is now between eight and nine miles at the greatest depth, and that the ground troops are in firm contact with the air-borne forces.

According to a report by John Kimchi, a Reuter's correspondent, Marshal Kesselring is attempting a single blow counterattack before the allies throw in their entire force on the eastern bank of the Rhine.

CHURCHILL VISITS FRANCE

Calls on Montgomery Prior to Start Of Rhine Attack

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 25.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill flew to France only a few hours before the Rhine attack opened, a Reuter's correspondent learns from a reliable source, according to a London report. His dash to Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery's headquarters took London political circles completely by surprise as he was in Parliament shortly before lunch time yesterday.

Churchill Is Optimistic

Domei

LISBON, March 24.—The "decisive victory in Europe will be near" once the Rhine river line is crossed and the crust of the German resistance is broken, Prime Minister Winston Churchill declared today in a message to Field Marshal Montgomery's armies, according to a London report. Churchill's message said: "I rejoice to be with the chief of the Imperial General Staff, (Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke) at Field Marshal Montgomery's headquarters of the 21st army group during this memorable battle of forcing the Rhine. "British soldiers, it will long be told how, with our Canadian brothers and valiant American allies, this superb task has been accomplished. Once the river line is pierced and the crust of the German resistance is broken, the decisive victory in Europe will be near."

20,570 Airmen Lost By Anti-Axis in Year On Italian War Front

Domei

ZURICH, March 25.—Major General Ira Eaker, Commander of the Anti-Axis Forces in the Mediterranean area, announced today that the personnel losses sustained by the anti-Axis air force on the Italian front during the last one year totaled 20,570. As the number of the men making up the U.S. Army 15th Unit is about 20,000, the aforementioned figures represent the total loss of more than one U.S. air unit. During the same period, the anti-Axis air force lost 2,050 heavy bombers.

GERMANS HURLING BACK SOVIET ATTACKS IN EAST

Intensified Resistance, Mounting Soviet Tank Losses Mark Fighting Along Front

Domei

BERLIN, March 25.—The battle waged along an 80-kilometer wide front, between Ratibor and north of Neisse, was marked by extremely stiff German resistance. In constant counterattacks the German troops again and again wrested the initiative from the Soviets. The enormous Soviet tank losses which yesterday again amounted to 119 has resulted in a considerable weakening of the 4th Soviet tank army. There is no doubt that the Soviets cannot long afford such severe losses of their most important offensive arm.

While on both sides of Leobschuetz the front gaps were closed immediately in counterthrusts, the German troops between Neustadt and Neisse recaptured several localities and gained rich booty in arms. Near Neisse a Soviet front salient was ironed out. In the town of Neisse the German troops freed most streets and in embittered tank fighting threw the Soviets back to the northern outskirts of the town.

North and south of Kuestrin, where the Soviets on Saturday made strenuous efforts to take several height positions in order to widen their base, the German troops, effectively supported by Luftwaffe formations, obtained a telling defensive success. Altogether 116 Soviet tanks were destroyed here. Soviet assault formations rushed against the German positions up to 14 times but were for the most part smashed by concentrated German artillery fire so that they had to withdraw to their initial positions. Since Friday forenoon the Soviets made several thrusts against Kuestrin itself but every time the enemy was beaten back. Three Soviet emergency bridges across the Oder were destroyed by mortar fire and bombs. Further divisions are being brought up by the Soviets at present and their deployment has not yet come to an end.

Soviets Pushing Toward Vienna

Domei

ZURICH, March 25.—Marshal Feder Tolbukhin's armies are hitting forward over the last 80 miles separating them from Vienna, announced Marshal Josef Stalin in his order of the day, according to a Moscow report. "Attacking on a 70-mile front they were tonight within artillery range of the railway center of Gyor only 27 miles from the Austrian frontier and within striking distance of the important line linking Gyor with Gras, second largest town in Austria

South of Gyor the Hungarian railway junction of Papa which has been heavily bombed recently is now menaced by the Soviet columns converging from the east and southeast.

Soviet-Ecuador Ties Denied

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 25.—The Tass News Agency denied today that diplomatic relations have been established between the Soviet Union and Ecuador, according to a Moscow report. This is in reply to the statement made to newspapermen on March 20 by the Ecuadorian Foreign Minister who claimed that Ecuador had virtually already established relations with Moscow. The Soviet report said that serious significance should not be attributed to the Foreign Minister's claim.

WASHINGTON CLARIFIES S.F. VOTING PROCEDURE

Participating Nations to Have One Vote; Assembly Is not Peace Meeting, Says Scribe

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 25.—The U.S. State Department has revealed that under the voting procedure adopted for the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco each participating nation will have one vote, says a Washington report.

The spokesman of the State Department stated that he was not able to say at this time whether the decisions of the San Francisco conference will be made by a simple majority or otherwise.

Today, five of the eight delegates who will represent the United States at the conference were told by President Roosevelt that they would have great deal of freedom of action in charting the nation's course.

Meanwhile, a leading American newspaper writer discussing the San Francisco conference listed certain matters that will not be discussed at the meeting. He pointed out that the April assembly will not be a peace meeting. It will not enumerate or settle the postwar economic, social or political problems of the world, he said, adding that it will also not decide on boundaries or on punishment of war criminals.

He stated that the conference is to be a meeting to agree on details of a world security league for the postwar era. Its objective is to set up an organization which will be authorized when necessary treaties are ratified by enough nations to employ its powers.

To maintain international peace, he said, peace will be kept in a world situation as it then exists and this situation will be compounded of ultimate peace settlements. It may or may not be completed when the organization begins to work, he said, adding that the league will have the right to resume and the duty to press for such adjustments as may later be thought necessary.

Chungking Party Leaves

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 25.—Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chief Secretary of the Chungking Supreme National Defense Council, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chungking Amassador to London, and Victor Hu, Vice-Foreign Minister, are en route to the United States to attend the United Nations Conference on International Organization to be held in San Francisco next month, according to a Chungking report.

It said that Dr. T. V. Soong, President of the Executive Yuan, who will lead the Chungking delegation, will leave for the United States later.

Grew Hails Smuts

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 25.—The announcement that Prime Minister General Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa will attend the United Nations Conference on International Organization in San Francisco on April 25 was welcomed by U.S. Undersecretary of State Joseph C. Grew, who said that Smuts has long given profound thought to problems of international organization and that his counsel would be invaluable, says a Washington report received here.

France's Bid Unfavorable

Domei

BERLIN, March 25.—The French Government's suggestion that certain amendments to the world security system be discussed at the San Francisco conference was commented by the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman who said that neither the British nor the Soviets had reacted in the manner desired by France.

It was particularly conspicuous, the Wilhelmstrasse spokesman added, that the Soviet Foreign Office, described the French Government's apprehensions regarding the suggestions of the Dumbarton Oaks conference as insignificant.

De Gaulle Invites Mayors

Special to the Nippon Times

MADRID, March 25.—French President General Charles de Gaulle has invited the Lord Mayor of London and Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York City to visit Paris during Easter, according to a Paris report.

Yugoslavia-UNRRA Sign Pact

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 25.—An agreement has been signed between the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and the Yugoslav Government whereby the latter will receive UNRRA supplies, according to a Washington report.

86th Diet Session Ends With Rites Monday; Koiso Voices Determination in Statement

Closing ceremonies for the 86th session of the Imperial Diet were held on Monday morning in the main chamber of the House of Peers. Attending were Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso; the members of the Cabinet; Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers; Count Tadamasa Sakai, Vice President of the House of Peers; Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, Vice Speaker of the House of Representatives; and the members of both Houses.

With the assemblage gathered at 10:50 a.m., the ceremonies were started at 11 a.m. Prime Minister Koiso bowed with supreme respect toward the Imperial Throne and received the Imperial Rescript closing the Diet from Shuichi Inada, Secretary of the Cabinet. After the Imperial Rescript was respectfully read by the Prime Minister with all in attendance bowing with supreme respect, it was received by Prince Tokugawa. The ceremonies were over at 11:04 a.m.

The Imperial Rescript closing the 86th session of the Imperial Diet follows:

"We inform the House of Peers and the House of Representatives:

"We command the closing of the Imperial Diet today and express Our appreciation of your efforts in embodying Our will and carrying out the mission of approving various bills."

In a statement issued after the closing of the Diet, Prime Minister Koiso expressed the Government's determination to place the approved measures quickly in practice and asked that the 100,000,000 people of the nation unite as one to break through the present crisis and surge ahead down the road to absolute victory.

Gist of Koiso Statement

The Prime Minister said: "The closing ceremony of the Diet was carried out today and by the gracious granting of an Imperial Rescript the 86th session of the Imperial Diet has come to a close. It is a matter of awe and trepidation that a gracious Imperial Rescript was granted on the occasion of the closing of the present Diet.

"It is a matter for mutual felicitations that both the House of Peers and the House of Representatives embodied the Imperial will and carefully and actively carried out discussions, carrying out their responsibilities of approving various bills.

"Through the present Diet the Government frankly stated the general situation at home and abroad, as well as the true state of grave military situation which the nation faces at present and presented its determination and principles of its policies and concrete measures for conquering and breaking through this extraordinary crisis. The Government asked the rising and cooperation of the people and clarified to the world the unshakable stand of the nation in respect to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

"It is notable that you members of the Diet carried out frank and fiery debates and that the Diet was permeated with an atmosphere of the will for absolute victory with the tense situation before us, with the desire being expressed that the Government carry out active and courageous measures for absolute victory. The resolve of the 100,000,000 people to drive powerfully ahead for the attainment of victory with solid unity was made even stronger through the Diet.

"The Government will do everything to make perfect the effecting of the budget and various bills which you approved, after they have been granted Imperial Sanction. At the same time the Government will swiftly effect the important measures which it stated in the Diet and drive, with the total power of the 100,000,000 people concentrated, for the completion of the defense of the homeland and the epochal increase of fighting power.

"Today, when the situation is growing still more tense, with the unfortunate fall of Yiojima into enemy hands, the intensification of enemy air raids, and the turning of the homeland into a battlefield possible, I wish to ask that you the people renew your will to defend the national structure, that the 100,000,000 people become the shields for the defense of the nation, driving ahead, giving your all for production, defense and the successful prosecution of the mission of the home front, and that the armed forces, Government and people unite solidly into one and surge ahead on the great road to absolute victory."

CURRIE RETURNS TO U.S.

F.D.R.'s Economic Adviser Says Accord Reached With Swiss

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 25.—Lauchlin Currie, President Roosevelt's economic adviser, returned to Washington today after completing his mission to Switzerland, the White House revealed today.

Currie said that all his objectives had been successfully accomplished; namely, to cut off Swiss trade with Germany, reduce German transit facilities through Switzerland on the route from northern Italy and to obtain Swiss acceptance of the Bretton Woods' resolution which plans to freeze German assets.

In return, Currie declared, Switzerland has been granted arrangements for acquiring supplies from the United States and other goods now in Spanish and Portuguese ports by transportation through France. He added that it was also agreed that the United States would finance exports from Switzerland to France for reconstruction purposes.

Syrian Envoy Sees F.D.R.

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 25.—The first Minister from Syria to the United States has presented his credentials to President Roosevelt, says a Washington report. The Minister told the President that it was a historic day in the life of Syria when the United States Government recognized Syria's independence fully and unconditionally.

U.S., Spain Sign Air Pact

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 25.—The United States has concluded an agreement with Spain under which it will build an airfield near Madrid, which will be used by aircraft to supply the "liberated" European countries, according to a Washington report.

Cuba Cutting Ties With Spain

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 25.—The Cuban Government has formed a committee which is considering a bill recommending the termination of diplomatic relations with Spain, according to a Havana report.

U.S. NOT DEMOBILIZING

Full War Potential Needed Against Japan, Says King

Domei

LISBON, March 24.—In view of the increasing demands by the families whose members are now on the front for the demobilization and shifting of the U.S. armed forces, Admiral Joseph King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Navy and Chief of Naval Operations, made the following statement yesterday:

"After the termination of the European War, even a partial demobilization of the Navy forces is unthinkable because all the Navy potential must then be concentrated on the war with Japan. The Navy forces now fighting on the European front will be immediately transferred to the Pacific front following the end of the European War. It is absolutely necessary for the American public to realize that the U.S. Navy must employ every means in order to terminate the war with Japan as soon as possible. No lukewarm attitude is permissable because it will only prolong the war and consequently increase American personnel losses.

"As to the Army forces, no large-scale demobilization will be made following the end of the war in Europe, though it is impossible for a geographical reason alone, that the Army can throw all its fighting men into the battle with Japan. Therefore, a partial demobilization of the Army forces will be possible, but the supply and air units must continue active service."

U.S. Not Giving Freedom to P.I.

Domei

LISBON, March 25.—The United States Government does not intend to grant full independence to the Philippines and this is evident from a statement made by former American High Commissioner in the Philippines Paul V. McNutt in an interview in Washington today, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here. McNutt declared that it could hardly be expected that the United States would grant full independence to the Philippines, the dispatch said. "The Philippines would remain dependent on the United States for a considerable time yet, at least until the war damage is completely repaired," McNutt stated that "the Philippines would require assistance from the United States for the reconstruction of the country."

NIPPON SUBMARINE HITS LARGE ENEMY TRANSPORT

Filipino Bandits on Mindanao Island Bombed by Japanese Air Unit

Domei

PHILIPPINE BASE, March 25.—A submarine of the Japanese Navy spotted an enemy convoy in the Mindanao Sea on the morning of March 22, and attacked it fiercely, and hit a large-sized transport with a torpedo.

A Japanese Air Unit made on the afternoon of March 23 a vigorous attack on Filipino bandits in their hiding place on the northeastern coast of Molo Bay, Mindanao Island. It repeatedly machinegunned and bombed the bandits, and inflicted heavy losses on them.

A formation of about 90 enemy planes, which included a number of B-24's, raided Cebu in the daytime on March 23.

The Japanese went out to meet the raiders and shot down one of them. The others fled away.

The daylight hours of the same day witnessed a group of 20 enemy planes attacking the Tsugekarao area in the northern part of Luzon Island.

By S. SHIRAZAWA and U. URAOKA
Of the Military Press Corps

UNDISCLOSED BASE, March 25.—Carrying out night attacks against the enemy base in the Lingayen, San Fabian and Clark Field areas, after a lapse of some time, crack Navy airmen, on March 22, succeeded in dealing hammering blows in several waves.

According to the details of the attacks supplied by airmen who took part in the action, bright lights lit up the town of Lingayen when the first Japanese plane went over and that the 10 vessels in the harbor were also lighted up brightly. The place was wide open to attack. But enemy night fighters were soon active after the Japanese started dropping bombs on the airfield and the attached installations and fires broke out at six places.

Two of the points which were set ablaze were apparently fuel or ammunition dumps. Despite the fact that the Japanese were flying at x thousand meters, the explosions lit up the lower side of their wings. The enemy hurriedly went into a blackout, but failed to put his anti-aircraft guns or searchlights into action.

By the time later Japanese planes went over Lingayen and San Fabian, the enemy was in a strict blackout. Rods of searchlight beams crisscrossed through the dark. Tracer bullets were fired like firecrackers against the Japanese planes. Weaving through the heavy clouds, the airmen attacking San Fabian pulverized the bivouacs on the right side of the airfield and the supply dumps west of the airfield.

Three huge pillars of flame shot up from the bivouacs and the entire area, extending for about a kilometer, was soon covered by flames. Huge flames shot out from six places at the supply dumps.

Other planes which attacked Lingayen set ablaze four places in the bivouac area and supply dumps. Four places were demolished and set ablaze in the ammunition dump west of Lingayen.

The last Japanese planes to leave saw the skies above Lingayen and San Fabian lit up brightly. Over Lingayen, frequent explosions, resembling magnesium blasts, shook the air and even clearly illuminated the enemy vessels in the bay.

Raiders Over Yap

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, March 25.—Yap Island was visited by about 30 medium-sized enemy planes during the daytime of March 23.

U.S. EXPERTS TO CHUNGKING

500 Yanks Will Train Chiang's Men To Solve Transport Issue

Domei

LISBON, March 25.—The first contingent of 500 American mechanics and technicians will leave for Chungking within the month to train 3,500 Chungking Chinese in helping to solve that regime's most vital problem—transportation—it was learned from the Foreign Economic Administration on Saturday, according to a Washington dispatch.

There has been constant interchange of communications among the Chungking Government, army officials and the U.S. Government in order to get the preparatory ground work completed before the first units of the American mechanics and technicians moved into Chungking, the dispatch said.

First Surprise Attack On Yiojima Staged By Japanese Air Units

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, 26.—Japanese Air Units made a surprise attack on Yiojima yesterday afternoon and carrying out the first bombing attacks on the island since it fell into enemy hands. They scored direct hits with every bomb dropped thereby damaging the enemy positions.

HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED ON ENEMY IN BURMA AREA

Over Half of 36th Division Annihilated at Mandalay By Japanese Units

By a Member of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE ON BURMA FRONT, March 25.—The Japanese Forces which had been battling with powerful enemy forces in defending Mandalay have annihilated more than half of the enemy 36th Division and furthermore, killed or wounded enemy troops equal to one division strong on the Irrawaddy front.

The Japanese Garrison Forces safeguarding Mandalay penetrated the enemy encirclement on March 20, and subjected the invaders to a fierce attack. The Japanese who had frustrated the enemy maneuvers at Meiktila, 90 kilometers south of Mandalay, has also been continuously exacting a heavy toll from the enemy.

Confronted with the difficulty of maintaining contact with the rear, the enemy forces which had been attempting to cross the Irrawaddy River, have begun to show irritation over the unfavorable progress of the war situation, particularly with the approach of the rainy season.

The losses sustained by the enemy 19th Division north of Mandalay during a period from the middle of February up to the present include 2,000 killed or wounded and 15 tanks put out of commission or set ablaze in the Singu area and its vicinity including Mandalay, 5,000 killed or wounded and 20 tanks destroyed or set afire in the Myinmu area and its vicinity, and 1,200 killed or wounded and 92 tanks rendered unusable or set ablaze in the Meiktila including Nyaungu, Bimbin and Taunta.

SINKIANG MOHAMMEDANS RISE AGAINST CHUNGKING

Failure of Chiang's Appeasement Policy Seen as Numerous Armed Clashes Reported

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 25.—The failure of the Chungking policy of appeasement toward the Mohammedans in Sinkiang Province and the growing number of armed clashes between the Chungking troops and the ired Moslems were revealed by a Chinese returning from Lanchow.

The informant revealed that the 6,000,000 Mohammedans of Sinkiang, ired by the long Chungking maladministration, had been conducting uprisings throughout the province since the closing part of last year. He said that the uprisers had massacred 200 and several score Chinese and had occupied Ili, about 200 kilometers west of Urumchi. With the situation grave, the Chungking forces stationed in the reign proceeded to quell the uprising but bitter armed clashes resulted and all communications between Lanchow and Harmi have been severed, the informant disclosed.

Chungking has maintained silence regarding these uprisings, but a Central News Agency report on February 23, tacitly admitted the strife in Sinkiang by declaring that the Sinkiang Government, after three months of desperate efforts, had succeeded in winning over 2,000 Moslem troops. On March 3, the same agency reported that Sheng Shih-tsai had been assaulted at Harmi by the Moslems while en route to Chungking to become Minister of Agriculture and had barely escaped with his life.

Morishima at Manchuli

Domei

MANCHULI, March 26.—Goro Morishima, Japanese Minister to Moscow, reached here yesterday at 3 p.m. and left for Harbin today.

Lone B-29 Appears

One B-29 bomber flew over Kofu, Hachioji, and Yokohama shortly after 12:30 a.m. on Monday, but no bombs were dropped.

BATTLE IS INTENSIFIED IN EAST MANILA SECTOR

Japanese Units Continue Hurling Shock Attacks Against Overwhelming Enemy Forces

By Y. YOSHIMURA
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, March 25.—Though greatly outnumbered, the Japanese officers and men defending their position east of Manila are putting up a stiff resistance against powerful enemy forces of three divisions strong. In the course of the battle, two of the enemy division commanders were badly wounded, one of whom finally succumbed.

The enemy frontically pushed forward in an attempt to steal through and detour to the back of the Japanese position. However, the Japanese officers and men guarding the northern sector of Manila, are constantly carrying out shock-attacks throwing the enemy into extreme confusion. In the course of the battle in the vicinity of Montalban, Major General Edwin Patrick, Commander of the enemy 6th Division, was severely wounded and finally died, while the Commander of the 1st Infantry Division was also wounded at a point west of Antipolo where the Japanese conducted intense closing-in attacks.

The 1st Infantry Division which has suffered tremendous losses in life is reported to be heavily armed with armored cars and include many veteran fighting men. Confronting numerically far superior enemy forces, the Japanese are putting up a grim resistance. Those who had carried out shock assaults against the enemy in the vicinity of Antipolo, have been battling with the enemy 1st Division since February 21, firmly holding Iwayamadai in the face of enemy forces surging forward in overwhelming numbers.

The battle for Manila increased in grimness and intensity, but the Japanese manifesting superb fighting spirit, are furiously repulsing the enemy. On March 15, the Unit Commander met heroic death with sword in hand in the Iwayamadai area. However, nothing daunted, the Japanese, though heavily surrounded, are continuing their relentless attacks.

In the fighting around the eastern part of Manila, the Japanese have been exerting heavy enemy losses daily.

From March 4 to 20 the war results ascertained have been as follows:

Enemy casualties—Over 10,000 killed or wounded of which 7,040 have been confirmed.

Damaged and set ablaze—54 cannons, seven tanks, six armored cars, 27 machineguns besides a considerable amount of food and ammunitions.

War Spoils—Eight guns, several machineguns and automatic rifles.

In this area night raids have been persistently carried out with Japanese Units defending their positions in death-defying action so that with the war results achieved by them the total losses inflicted on the enemy is expected to be further increased.

Beat Back Enemy

Domei

PHILIPPINE FRONT BASE, March 24.—Japanese troops entrenched in the deeply-echeloned positions around the city of Zamboanga for three days, running from March 19 to 21 not only beat back repeated enemy assaults, but retaliated with vicious knifing assaults both night and day inflicting heavy losses on the enemy troops.

The Americans on March 19 carried out attacks from three sides against the Japanese positions near Pasonanca, north of Zamboanga, accompanied by especially heavy bombardment. Japanese naval ground troops drove a surprise night assault into the enemy camp and returned after completely wiping out a part of them. Simultaneously another Japanese Unit swung around the enemy right wing and hammered the enemy's flank. Results of this assault are increasing.

Naval Attack Units led by Chief Warrant Officer Makitaro Fujiwara and Superior Ground Crewman Officer Tatsuji Sakurazumi scored especially big successes in their night assaults on the enemy positions around Pasonanca.

On March 20, heavy fighting broke out northwest of Pasonanca with close-quarter hand-grenade battles. In this fighting one lone Japanese soldier, First Class Warrant Officer Torao Okuda, penetrated into the enemy camp at night and after blowing up a major part of an enemy group numbering about 30 and destroying two machine-guns returned safely.

During the night of the same day and early morning of the next day,

(Continued on Page 2, Col 4)

RIBBENTROP EMPHASIZES BLOW SUFFERED BY TURKS

Says Soviet Move Blasts Turkey's Aim in Declaring War on Axis

Domei

BERLIN, March 25.—Commenting on Moscow's notification regarding the abrogation of the Soviet-Turkish Pact, Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reich Foreign Minister, declared at a press interview in the Wilhelmstrasse to the effect that the new political development has come as a blow to Turkey.

"Turkey declared war on Germany firstly because she hoped that the Soviet Union might then entirely abstain from seeking military bases in the Straits, and secondly because she hoped to gain the support of Britain and the United States against the Soviet Union in case the latter should insist on her demand for bases in the Dardanelles," he declared.

"The Soviet step, however, shows that Turkey has been mistaken. There is no doubt that, when the pact between Turkey and the Soviet Union will be renewed, the problem of the Straits and simultaneously the problem of Turkey's independence will be raised," he added.

In reply to another question Foreign Minister Ribbentrop said: "As regards Germany, this country has always pursued a policy of friendship with Turkey. These bonds were cut, however, when Turkey declared war on Germany. Today Turkey, in order to motivate her declaration of war on the Reich, claims that the latter had conducted an aggressive policy against Turkey. In view of the actual facts I must say that one ought to be cautious in putting forward such accusations.

British Embarrassed

Domei

BERLIN, March 25.—The British attempt to connect the denouncement of the Soviet-Turkish Pact with Moscow's intention of facilitating the negotiations of San Francisco where sanctions against a future aggressor nation will be decided—the Soviet-Turkish Pact excludes such sanctions—is regarded in German political circles as an expression of embarrassment on the part of the British Government which was not informed on this Soviet step beforehand.

Even the British are beginning to, it is opined here, what the Soviet Union is aiming at regarding the San Francisco parley as revealed by the fact that, contrary to the clauses of the protocol, the notice of abrogation of the Soviet-Turkish treaty was given about six weeks prior to the stipulated time.

Apart from this, Wilhelmstrasse circles point to the statement of Joachim von Ribbentrop, Reich Foreign Minister, on Turkey. Special stress is laid here on his remark that Turkish politicians and statesmen, claiming that Germany had always pursued a policy of aggression against Turkey, should be somewhat more cautious.

German political circles interpret this statement to the effect that Germany might lose her patience one day and that the publication of the documents in the hands of the German Government might one day throw some light on the part played by Turkey, refuting all that the Turkish Government is pretending today.

U.S. PASSES DRAFT LAW

Office of War Mobilization Is Given Extensive Power

Domei

LISBON, March 25.—The National Selective Service Law which had been under consideration for some time both in the United States Senate and the Lower House was finally passed by Congress today with compromising measures inserted, according to a Washington dispatch.

The content of the bill is reported to be almost the same as previously approved by the Senate and the clause in relation with compulsory drafting of men which was included in the bill presented by the Lower House has been taken out.

The National Selective Service Law approved by Congress provides that the rights to put the bill into practice is to be given to the director of the Office of War Mobilization and that the director will decide the maximum number of laborers to be employed by munitions industries and factories.

The director, moreover, can exercise his power in case of employment of laborers, and whenever necessary, he can freeze laborers in their present occupations, which means that he has the power to prohibit the quitting or discharging of employees in all industrial fields. Those who violate the law are to be subject to not more than one year imprisonment or a fine of $10,000, or to both penalties.

Bonomi Regime Set To Give Up Rights, Recognize Albania

Domei

BERLIN, March 25.—The Bonomi Government addressed a note to the Albanian National Committee in Tirana informing the latter that Italy is willing to relinquish all special rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed in Albania and is willing to unconditionally recognize the full independence of Albania, according to a Rome report. Premier Bonomi also requested for the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 25

In embittered defensive fighting in Hungary north of Lake Balaton advance Soviet attacking groups were checked on both sides of Veszprem and north of Sirc after having suffered heavy casualties. Our troops in counterattacks threw back the Soviet forces south of Komorn and thus consolidated their front. Heavy fighting is progressing south of the Gran estuary. Soviet attacks launched south of Neusohl after heavy artillery fire resulted again in heavy enemy casualties and the enemy gained only insignificant ground.

In the upper Silesian fighting area, our troops frustrated renewed enemy breakthrough attempts between Bruewitz and Neisse where the enemy suffered heavy losses and the destruction of 112 tanks. Along the Oder front on both sides of Kuestrin the enemy's attempts at widening their bridgehead were frustrated. Our ground forces destroyed 60 and Luftwaffe formations another 20 Soviet tanks. The Soviets in this sector lost 204 tanks during the last two days. The enemy with undiminished intensity continues his attempts to break through our defensive belt around Gotenhafen and Danzig and succeeded in achieving dents at Zoppot and Praust.

Along the defensive front of the Frisches Haff our divisions again foiled the breakthrough attempt made by the Soviet armies despite adverse fighting conditions. Only on the left wing, did the enemy succeed in effecting a small dent. Yesterday on both sides of Danzig Bay, 109 Soviet tanks were destroyed.

In Courland weak Soviet attacks which were launched southwest of Frauenburg were unsuccessful, while northeast of the city and west of Doblen enemy attacking groups which had broken into our front at scattered points were checked in embittered fighting. Our battleplanes and flak yesterday destroyed 59 more enemy tanks and numerous motor vehicles while in aerial combats 41 enemy aircraft were downed. Hungarian fighters alone destroyed six of them.

After heavy artillery fire and strong attacks by battleplanes the expected battle for the lower Rhine commenced last night between Rees and Wesel. Along the lower Sieg enemy artillery fire was increased and enemy attacks south of Honnef were checked while defensive fighting is going on at the barrier front east of Honnef and near Wied. The dents achieved in our positions were sealed off. In the eastern part of Neuwied our garrison held its own against the furiously attacking enemy, while the Mainz garrison has withdrawn to the right bank of the Rhine. Using amphibian tanks the Americans at Oppenheim crossed the Rhine and established a small bridgehead, which, however, was narrowed down by our counterattacks and numerous localities were retaken. The enemy along the whole front continued his strong attacks against Ludwigshafen from the north and southwest and after heavy battles involving losses for both sides, the enemy penetrated the heart of the city. Between Speyer and the West Wall, northeast of Weissenburg, our troops are offering embittered resistance to enemy units which are attacking everywhere. Our battleplanes and fighters attacked the enemy supply traffic in western Europe day and night and heavy explosions and widespread fires were observed.

In central Italy the fighting activity yesterday was limited on both sides to armed reconnaissance. In western Croatia defensive fighting continues at Bihać while south of the middle Save, Croatian fighting groups ousted enemy bands from the city of Grancanica and further mopping-up operations are making good headway.

British forces which had gained a foothold on Calchi Island, west of Rhodes, were thrown back into the sea and a number of prisoners fell into our hands.

Enemy air activities over the Reich territory also yesterday were chiefly directed against the Rhenish-Westphalian area in the rear of the fighting front and several places of the Ruhr district suffered heavy damage in the dwelling districts. There were also severe losses among the civilian population. Other enemy aircraft formations attacked towns in northern, central and southern Germany. During the night only weak enemy formations penetrated the Reich territory. Altogether 29 enemy aircraft were shot down.

POLISH ISSUE UNSOLVED

Domei

LISBON, March 25.—There appears to be no signs yet of the "Big Three" Powers reaching an agreement on the Yalta decision about Poland, the diplomatic correspondent of the Manchester Guardian writes, according to a London dispatch.

The interpretation given by the Anglo-American Powers to the Yalta formula differed considerably from Moscow's views, continued the correspondent. The British Government wished to work on an independent basis which is not connected with the Lublin Poles. The U.S State Department appeared to share this wish which had obviously been communicated to Moscow, but no progress had been made toward an agreement. On the contrary, disagreement seemed even greater.

What the Lublin committee intended doing was a unilateral undemocratic solution of the problem, the correspondent stressed. One should agree internationally on certain terms, for instance, on the meaning of the word "democrat." As long as the Polish attitude toward the issue remains unclear, there is a danger of abuse of ideas, he added.

RATIFICATION IS EXPECTED OF WORLD SECURITY PLAN

Will Pass U.S. Senate, Acheson Thinks; Attempt Made to Clarify 'Frisco' Meet Aim

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 23.—Dean Acheson, United States Assistant Secretary of State, said in Los Angeles that he believed the Senate would ratify the proposed World Security Organization after its formulation at the United Nations Conference at San Francisco next month, according to a Washington dispatch.

Another Washington dispatch quotes a commentary by Harry Wickersham, American commentator, in which reference is made to the existence of many different interpretations of the purpose of the San Francisco Conference and an attempt is made to point out the real purpose of the conference. The commentary reads:

"In just a little more than a month, delegates of the United Nations will gather together in San Francisco to frame the world security charter. But as the date draws near, it becomes increasingly clear that there are many misconceptions of the actual purpose of the San Francisco meeting.

"For example, the most outstanding misunderstanding of the purpose of the meeting is the belief that it will be a peace conference.

"Nor is it true that the conference will attempt to enumerate or settle postwar economic, social or political problems. Furthermore, the conference has no power to determine postwar national bounderies.

"The conference, which convenes at San Francisco on April 25, will not attempt to represent itself as having authority to act as a court, to decide such questions as that of India or those of colonies or mandates, including territories under enemy mandate; neither will it pretend to have authority to draft a new code of international law, to set up a reparations commission, or to institute a war criminals' court. Instead, however, the conference will be a meeting to agree on the details of a proposed world security organization for the postwar era.

"Now this probably will include these three main sections:

1) It will include an economic council as a means to adjust later developments in this field in the interest of peace and fair dealing among nations.
2) The conferees will determine a world court structure.
3) It is expected that a trustee plan for the colonies and mandates of enemy countries will be developed.

Beyond these things, the San Francisco Conference has no duties or responsibilities.

"The groundwork for the San Francisco meeting was laid last year at Dumbarton Oaks. Proposals for the establishment of a world security organization were developed at that time. The proposals then were given the widest possible publication, in order that everyone throughout the world could express his viewpoint on the matter and possibly offer valuable suggestions. Admittedly, the Dumbarton Oaks plans were neither final nor completely satisfactory to all parties. That is why they were thrown open to discussion. A number of valuable suggestions have resulted.

"Among the latest amendments to be proposed are those of the French Provisional Government. The French proposals will be submitted for discussion at the San Francisco United Nations Security Conference. Two of the main proposals to be offered are:

1) Acceptance of the Crimea decision that majority decisions of the Security Council of 11 nations must include unanimity among China, Russia, France, Britain, and the United States.

2) In case of urgent danger from aggression regional pacts such as the Franco-Soviet Alliance should be allowed to function immediately without prior approval of the World Security Council.

"The French proposals were contained in a memorandum handed to all Allied Ambassadors and Ministers in Paris. Members of the United Nations not yet represented in France received copies through the French Ambassador in London.

"The preamble to the French memorandum declared that the proposals are animated by a desire to add to the effectiveness of the world organization.

"Suggestions such as those offered by the French will probably be numerous. That is to be desired, in order to embrace the most representative and workable viewpoint in the charter for the proposed World Security Organization."

Wreckage of U.S. Ships Sunk by Azusa Airmen Is Cast Ashore at Yap

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, March 25.—It is becoming increasingly evident that the wreckage and provisions, cast ashore on Yap Island and discovered by the Japanese Unit there on the morning of March 13, are the remains of enemy vessels which were blasted by the Azusa Unit of the Shinpu Special Attack Corp when they attacked Ulithi on the night of March 11.

Battle Is Intensified In East Manila Sector

(Continued From Page 1)

numerous other Japanese Attack Units carried out closing-in attacks and blew up or set ablaze enemy ammunition and supply dumps at a number of places. Terrorized American forces fled to the coast leaving behind only their sentries and dogs. Japanese attackers pressed close on their heels and drove deeply into their positions. An enemy counterattack was beaten back completely.

During the actions of March 21, over 150 enemy troops were killed and numerous arms destroyed while the Japanese losses were only seven killed.

At the same time, Japanese Artillery Units bombarded the Zamboanga airfield holding over 80 enemy planes and besides damaging its runway set ablaze two enemy planes.

Baguio Battle Begins
By H. HIRAYAMA
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, March 24.—Fighting has begun between the Japanese Forces and the American invaders in the mountainous area surrounding Baguio.

Following the American landing at Lingayen, the Japanese had transferred their forces to new positions in the mountainous region to the east after inflicting heavy losses on the enemy who did not actively pursue this planned Japanese move. Having been concentrating on constructing roads to the rear since that time, the enemy now, however, has started action against the Baguio region with a part of his forces.

American troops have now moved to a line from 20 to 25 kilometers west and southeast of the city. At present, however, only minor patrol skirmishes are taking place. A part of the enemy in the San Fabian region has advanced its bases to the north along the coast. Meanwhile, artillery positions have been built near Bugo, and Baguio is sometimes subjected to bombardment, with the guns throwing their shells at maximum range.

Small-scale attacks are being repeated by the enemy forces in the Aringay region. Their attacks, however, are being repulsed by the Japanese. On the night of March 15, Japanese troops in this sector seized an enemy position about four kilometers east of Kaba and are at present conducting close-quarter assaults against the Kaba and Aringay regions. Guerilla activities are being continued in the region north of Aringay, Pawan and San Fernando.

Intense fighting is going on between minor Japanese and enemy forces on the mountain road leading to the mountain resort. The chatter of machineguns and the detonations of exploding trench mortar shells reverberate in the mountains. The Japanese are subjecting the enemy to close-quarter attacks.

One enemy force advancing from San Nicolas along the valley of the Anbayaban River has been struck by a Japanese front line unit and is sustaining severe losses. Fearing Japanese close-quarter assaults, the enemy is maintaining hysterical watch. The summer capital Baguio, in the meantime, is being reduced to rubble by the indiscriminate bombing conducted by the enemy.

ADVISORY ORGAN SET UP

Domei

UNDISCLOSED PLACE IN SUMATRA, March 24.—As further steps toward the anticipated Indonesian independence, an advisory council composed of 30 members has been established in Sumatra through the enactment of the Central Advisory Council Ordinance which was announced yesterday by the Sumatra Military Administration.

The establishment of the Central Advisory Council was the main objective mentioned in the statement of the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Sumatra on March 1 this year on the expansion of the political participation of the local populace and comes on the heels of the reorganization of the state council.

The Central Advisory Council to be composed of 30 members from whom one chairman and one vice-chairman will be selected will study suggestions handed in by the Military Administration on the administration of Sumatra at the same time making necessary recommendations.

With the first session of the council expeded to be called some time in June, great anticipation is being held for further response by the local populace of Sumatra in a decisive war effort.

SIMON BOLIVAR CHANGED DESTINY OF CONTINENT

Great Liberator Delivered South America From Spanish Exploitation, Oppression

(Continued From Sunday)

Bolivar's greatest achievement—recognized by military men everywhere as among the greatest in history—was his march from Angostura on the lower Orinoco River across the whole continent and over the main range of the Andes. Along most of the route there isn't a road or a trail even today.

His army comprised 1600 foot soldiers and 800 cavalry. Several hundred women accompanied them. All were lowland people who had never seen a mountain or felt the bite of cold.

The first part of the journey was across burning llanos and through suffocating jungles in the full rainy season, the hottest time of the year. Two hundred and eighty miles of that, and then the plains of Casanare—endless, flooded, a leaden mirror under the constant rain.

Columns Wallow Forward

Day after day for three weeks the columns wallowed slowly forward. Water up to their waists, they held their muskets and their bundles aloft while the mud sucked at their feet with every labored step and alligators rolled in the slime about them. At night, men, women, animals crowded onto the grassy tufts that rose here and there above the flood. The clothing rotted on their bodies, sores opened on their bare limbs. Many of them stumbled and sank into the muddy waters.

Then, at last, the Andes. The exhausted plains people looked upward in astonishment at the towering peaks, gleaming with an icy whiteness.

To keep the enemy in ignorance of his whereabouts, Bolivar chose a seldom-used trail that crossed one of the highest passes. Burned out with fever, starved, almost naked, his troops followed him into the mountain gorges.

Climb Six Days

The rock faces rose almost perpendicularly. The army scrambled upward, clinging to the ledges, their hands and bare feet bleeding. Cold mists rose, ravines fell away into a dark void. Men who slipped sent back no sound when they crashed far below.

As they climbed the air grew thin. Their hearts raced and the great weariness of mountain sickness spread into their bodies. Squalls moved among the crags, cutting them with hail, numbing them with sleet, blinding them with snow.

They climbed for six days. Then they came out onto the bleak Paramo de Pisba, 13,000 feet above sea level. They spent the night there and that night was the worst of all. When the army began the descent the next day, many lay quiet—frozen bundles in the snow.

Liberates Four Countries

Three thousand human beings had begun the march. Bolivar led 1,200 scarecrows down the western slopes of the Andes. Yet after only three days' rest he defeated an army of Spanish veterans who had fought under the Duke of Wellington. This battle was the turning point of the whole war.

After the march across the Andes, Bolivar's star rose higher; his armies and resources grew, while the power of the Spanish forces waned. Holding that freedom was impossible for any South American country so long as Spain had one colony from which she could attack, he moved from one territory to another, ignoring colonial boundaries, fighting the Spaniards wherever he found them. He won four great and resounding victories—each liberating a whole country, and each as famous in South America as any of the great battles of history—Boyaca, Carabobo, Pichincha, Ayacucho.

Apart from his own great qualities of leadership, three factors contributed to his final success. His emissaries in London recruited several thousand young English and Irish officers, who formed a brilliant British Legion. Luis Brion, a Jewish merchant of Curacao, built a small fleet out of his own funds, commanded it himself, and kept the Orinoco cleared of Spaniards, thus guarding Bolivar's rear. And Jose Antonio Paez, a wily and terrible fighter of the plains with thousands of savage horsemen and vast herds of cattle, not only provided Bolivar with cavalry and food but himself carried on constant warfare against the Spaniards.

All South America Free

The southern part of the continent—Chile and Buenos Aires (now Argentina)—had already been delivered from the Spaniards by another great liberator, Jose de San Martin. So, when the Spanish commander at Callao, Peru, surrendered to Bolivar on January 22, 1826, the last Spanish flag on the continent came down and all of South America was free.

Bolivar had fought for 15 years, directed nearly 500 battles, and liberated an area comprising the Republics known today as Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru. Yet it was not only for his military achievements that he became as a god to his people. His words inspired them as well.

He was one of the most articulate men of all time. When he died there were ten trunks full of his manuscripts. One collection of his writings, filling 32 large volumes, represents only a small part of the total. He wrote constantly—in the midst of battle, at his campfire, at social gatherings. Proclamations, speeches, political treatises, letters to people the world over. "There are those," he said, "who must be alone and away from all confusion in order to think. I think best amid crowds of people and the noise of battle." He dictated to three secretaries simultaneously. "Get me faster penmen!" he cried. "Faster ones! No one can keep up with my thoughts!"

Organizes Governments

For each of the liberated countries he wrote a constitution and organized a government down to the last detail; called a congress, arranged finances, formed cabinets, named diplomatic representatives and outlined foreign and domestic policies.

His prophetic vision was clairvoyant as judged from subsequent history. He predicted the future course of every country in the Western world for a hundred years to come. He urged the building of the Panama Canal, predicted the formation of a great union of American republics to stand as a bulwark against the decadent philosophies of the old world. He even took steps to form such a union, and invited all the American nations to send representatives to a Congress in Panama. The Congress actually met and it was a failure. Bolivar had foreseen that it would be. "But the seed will be planted," he said, "and some day it will bear fruit."

As a man, Bolivar had the personality, charm and physical attractiveness that mean so much in the popular leader. During campaigns, he shared all the hardships of his men; they called him "Old Iron Tail," and adored him. But he was also fond of music and dancing, and never missed the opportunity for a fiesta.

A companion once described him in these words: "He is in constant motion. Walking the forest paths he goes fast, runs, tries to leave his companions behind, offers to outjump any of them. In his hammock he swings violently, singing, talking rapidly, reciting verses in French. He is sometimes loud and profane among friends. When a stranger arrives he becomes quiet, courteous, dominating with his dignity."

Personality Dominates

The quality which Bolivar possessed to a superlative degree is that which the Spanish call hombria—the power to dominate by manhood, by sheer strength of character alone. That power emanated from him like an electrical charge, affecting all who came into his presence. On one occasion during an armistice he met the Spanish commander, Morillo. The meeting was a battle of wits, a psychological encounter; and Bolivar dominated easily, winning his points. Morillo resigned his command and returned to Spain.

General Francisco Santander, a clever, cultured and strong man himself, put it this way: "The man has a blinding and hypnotic presence. Many times, confronting him angry, I have left disarmed and full of admiration. No man living can oppose Bolivar face to face!"

Bolivar had weaknesses. He was vain. He was jealous of his glory. And abstemious in most things, he was earthly, greatly so, in his relations with women. They found him irresistible, literally throwing themselves at him wherever he went. There is in existence a collection of more than 2,000 of the love letters written to him. From his early youth there was always some woman in his life; but his affairs were mostly short-lived episodes which, he seems to have felt, in no way affected his loyalty to the memory of Maria Teresa. His only real love after Maria Teresa was his great purpose, and he never forgot it in battle or in the arms of women.

Envisions Political Union

He had achieved everything that he had sworn to achieve; but now his dreams grew to envision a political union of all the new states under one strong central government, somewhat like the United States. But the forces of nationalism, and political factions jealous of their own power in individual countries, opposed him bitterly. Old friends, companions in battle, now faced him as political enemies. The countries which had stood as one against the Spaniards were now ready to war against each other.

Desperately, Bolivar set out again on longer journeys, hoping to bring unity. His old power held. Everywhere he was greeted enthusiastically. But he could not be everywhere at once. And no sooner had he left a country than the waves of dissension closed in again behind him. "I have plowed in the sea!" he cried in weariness and disillusion.

He did not advocate a pure democracy. The South American nations were not yet ready for that, he felt. "Their eyes are too recently come from the darkness of slavery to stand that holy, dazzling light." What he proposed for the various republics were governments modeled more on the English than the North American, with an elected lower house, an hereditary senate, and a president elected for life.

Refuses to Be Dictator

At any time, of course, he could have become dictator and forced his government on all the countries he had freed. But he had a horror of dictatorship. When one group proposed that he crown himself emperor, he replied, "The title of Liberator is superior to any that human pride has conceived; it is unthinkable that I should degrade it."

The years of hardship were beginning to take their toll. He was ill and tired, an old man at 47. When finally in Bogota he heard that dictatorial governments had been set up in Venezuela and Peru, Bolivia and Colombia, Bolivar knew it was the end. "I am about to die," he wrote. "My cycle is completed. God calls me."

He was determined to go away to die, believing that his very presence in the republics he had created would cause more dissension. His friends begged him to stay and impose his will by arms. Thousands, they said, would rush to his side at his call. But he refused to use such means against his own countrymen.

Leaves Bogota to Die

When he rode out of Bogota, the whole populace lined the streets, weeping as he passed. The foreign minister, the government officials and hundreds of citizens rode with him to the outskirts of the city. There they dismounted and embraced him. He climbed into the saddle with a great effort and disappeared down the road toward the coast.

On a frigate bound for Jamaica he became ill and the captain put in to the Colombian coast and landed him at Santa Marta. They carried him ashore in a litter—a little bundle of bones that had been the greatest man of South America. Penniless, almost alone, he died in Santa Marta on December 17, 1830. Around his neck he wore a medallion, bearing the face of George Washington, which had been sent to him by Lafayette.

Once when the people of Caracas had proposed to erect a statue of him, Bolivar said, "Wait until after my death, that you may judge me without prejudice. Monuments should never be raised to a man in his lifetime: he may change, he may betray. You will never have to charge me with that; but wait, wait, I say again."

They have judged him fully now. Twelve years after his death a great fleet of war vessels crowded the harbor of Santa Marta. Besides the colors of all the nations he had liberated, the flags of England, France and Holland hung from their staffs at half-mast. The town was crowded with the representatives of foreign countries. To the slow boom of cannon and the roll of drums, the remains of Bolivar were placed on a barge and rowed out to a waiting vessel. Soon the whole fleet raised anchors, hoisted great sails and moved eastward.

Remains Come Home

Thus the body of Bolivar came home. Caracas was draped in mourning and arches had been built over the streets. Under them rode a long procession of great men of many nations and behind, drawn by black-shrouded horses, came a huge catafalque hung with wreaths, garlanded with flowers and draped with black silk. The people stood in silence as the procession passed to the beat of slow music.

Bolivar had come at last to find the place he had sought in the hearts of his people and in history.

TO CONTROL RADIO, CABLE

Forrestal Recommends Consolidation of International Systems

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 25.—United States Secretary of the Navy, James Forrestal, has recommended that all international communication systems in the country be consolidated and supervised by the government, according to a Washington dispatch.

Forrestal's recommendation was placed before the Senate's Interstate Commerce Committee. The Secretary of the Navy told Congress that he is convinced that a monopoly under private ownership controlling radio, cable and telegraph and other American communication facilities seems vital to postwar economy and security.

A spokesman for the Navy Department added that adoption of the Secretary's proposal would assure speed, volume and interchange of news among the nations. The navy spokesman listed these advantages as follows:

1) It would promote the establishment of a unified national policy for international communication.

2) It would provide a single international communication system technically modern in methods and equipment.

3) It would secure maximum utilization of the investment.

4) It would totally divorce domestic communication from international communication.

5) It would secure freedom from prejudice.

6) It would create the full support for America's service for international commercial aviation.

In the meantime, Burton K. Wheeler, Democratic Senator from Montana, and strong isolationist, disagreed with the proposal offered by Forrestal, saying that the plan was a threat to the freedom of the press, and that this menacing possibility would outweigh all the advantages that could be conceived.

Senator Wheeler also raised the point that government direction or supervision could impose a censorship which would be inimical to the freedom of the press.

The chairman of the Federal Communication Commission also took issue with the plan conceived by Secretary Forrestal saying it would provide government authority and create confusion.

COMPLETE OPTICAL SERVICE

SAVE and PROTECT Your EYES
EXPERT TESTS and FITTINGS
to Your Requirements in
All Our Optical Work

S. Matsushima
Opticians
1, 3-chome, Ginza
Tel. Kyobashi 56-0374
A few doors past Itoya stations

The Yasuda Bank
Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)
HEAD OFFICE:
1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Capital Subscribed ¥160,000,000
Reserves ¥120,400,000

Chairman of the Board of Directors
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
Director and President:
NISOMU SONOBE Esq.
Executive Director:
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
Managing Directors:
AISAKU NAKAJIMA, Esq.
TOUJI URABE, Esq.
HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq.
TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq.

The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities foreign and domestic.

Foreign Business
Tokyo Head Office
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi
Nagoya Branch: [illegible]

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) ..¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥134,000,000
PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA, S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi, S. Asada, Baron I. Morimura, T. Okubo, I. Okada, Viscount H. Kano, G. Kishinami, T. Ohmura, K. Itoh, N. Kawamura.
Head Office, Yokohama
BRANCHES & AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo.
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow, Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Macao, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 7 Ku), Pengpu, Shanghai, Shaohsing, Sasi, Shihweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Meymyo, Mergui, Moulmein, Myingyan, Prome, Rangoon, Shwebo, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Kangsar, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Saremban, Shonan, Tandjoeng-Pinang (Shonan), Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Saumawe, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Siboiga, Telok-Metong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bodjonegoro, Bogor, Djakarta (Stationsplein & Noordwijk) Djember, Djogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pamekasan, Pekalongan, Poerwokerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Soerabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuala-Belait, Kuching, Kudat, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, Paris, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney).
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.

RELIGIOUS BODY SCORES BLIND BOMBING OF TOKYO

Statement Published Calling All People of World to Unite To Smash America

The brutality of the American air force which has attacked the Japanese mainland, killing and wounding innocent people and demolishing shrines, temples and other places of worship, has raised the righteous wrath of the Dai Nippon Association for Service to the State Through Religion in Wartime, which on March 22 published a statement branding America as an enemy, to smash which all people throughout the world with any humane feeling should unite.

With the Association are affiliated all religious organizations in Japan, namely, Shinto, Buddhist and Christian. The attack made by the enemy on Tokyo on March 9 was the occasion for the organizations affiliated with the Association to organize corps to bring relief to the sufferers and to arrange for their accommodation.

The gist of the statement follows: "The outrageous acts of the American air force are contrary to the ways of God and of Buddhism. They will not be tolerated by any with true religious sentiment. The deliberateness with which it attacked shrines, temples and churches, razing many of them to the ground, proves that the Americans are devoid of the justice and humanity which they profess.

"The day is bound to come when they will be severely punished by Heaven for their diabolical acts. We are determined to be of service to the State in the way in which we are best fitted, while waiting for an opportunity to die fighting at the side of the Imperial Forces. The spirit of the heroes who died in the defense of Yiojima shall be the spirit of all of us."

ELECTRIC POWER UTILIZED

Is Temporary Measure to Save Coal, Other Fuel

Electric power will be increasingly utilized in factories and for other purposes during the period from March 16 to June when abundant water power is available particularly in Japan Proper, Hokkaido and Shikoku. It is hoped thus to economize on the consumption of coal and other fuel.

In view of the scarcity of coal supplies for public baths, electric power will be used for heating these baths from the middle of March, in the six big cities.

The extra supply of electricity will be limited to boilers and other factory facilities, steam-propelled vehicles, public baths, and a part of private electric facilities. The cost of electricity is two sen per kilowatt. The present measure is temporary, and does not apply to a dry season.

Rumor Mongers Punished

In these critical times when the 100,000,000 Japanese people are giving their all for the annihilation of the enemy, those who have made any statements causing anti-war atmosphere or war-weary feelings among the people have been punished with heavy penalties. Those who make such utterances as to cause disturbances are to be condemned to penal servitude of one year or less or fined less than ¥1,000 and those who spread false rumors are subject to imprisonment of two years or less or payment of a fine not exceeding ¥2,000.

Rites for War Victims

A Buddhist service for war victims was held on Saturday morning at the Stishoji Temple, Shiba-ku, under the auspices of the Soto sect, the Reverend Takashina officiating. A similar service was held in Fukagawa-ku in the afternoon. A large number of people including relations of the war victims, representatives of the municipal and ward offices, the police, and fire-brigades were present at the services.

Sumatra Defenders Praised

Domei

SUMATRA BASE, March 25.—The Volunteer Air Defense Corps of Sumatra has been praised for its success achieved against enemy planes. Three B-24's and two B-24's attacked the Japanese base at the northern tip of Sumatra on the evenings of March 20 and 24 respectively, but they were quickly repulsed by a unit of the Sumatra Volunteer Air Defense Corps. In the air combats, the enemy lost two planes. The highest commander of the Japanese Forces in Sumatra highly praised the volunteer air defense corps for its success.

Hirai Succumbs in Burma

Domei

RANGOON, March 25.—Mitsuo Hirai, advisor to the Commerce Department of the Burmese Government, who had been under medical care at a military hospital for acute colitis passed away at the age of 62 yesterday morning. At the invitation of the Burmese Government he had, since last autumn, been conducting a survey of mining resources and restoration of public works in that country.

Manchoukuo Creates New Order of Merit; Is the Highest Honor

Domei

HSINKING, March 25.—The Manchoukuo Government will promulgate a law tomorrow creating a new order of merit which will be conferred on members of the armed services as well as on others rendering distinguished services in the war. The new order of merit will be called, "Weilieh". It will be the highest honor to be conferred on military men and it corresponds to the Golden Kite in Japan. The new law will be retroactively applied to those who have rendered distinguished services during the period from February 7 of last year when enemy planes raided Mukden for the first time, up to the promulgation of the law.

Press Comments

Monday, March 26

ENEMY'S ACHILLES' HEEL

MAINICHI—We will retake Saipan and Yiojima in a mighty offensive that will throw the enemy back to where he belongs. Such statements were made in the Imperial Diet by the nation's leaders.

Since Guadalcanal, the Japanese have tasted the bitterness of being on the defensive. Our forces have had to defend many vital positions over a wide war theater stretching from east to west and from north to south. It was only natural therefore that it was impossible for them to have absolutely complete defense equipment in all these various areas.

On the other hand, the enemy has been able to concentrate his forces at any given point. Realizing this, the enemy adopted the strategy of throwing masses of troops and war materials against isolated islands, banking on success through numerical superiority. This strategy was seen in the enemy's operations against Attu, Ruot and other islands.

But, the enemy has now come to a stage where the above strategy will prove of no avail. The task facing him now, namely, an invasion of Japan Proper or the China continent, cannot be carried out along the lines of his so-called localized absolute superiority principle.

So far the enemy has carried out his strategy against isolated islands so successfully by means of task forces which had been organized speedily. But it should be noted that the present American task force strength is one in which the enemy has concentrated the greater part of his fighting power.

In view of this fact, it can be said that the enemy will not be able to maintain his present striking power should his task forces sustain crippling blows. Further, there are certain weak points in his task forces. And this Achilles' heel has been found by the Japanese Forces who are now hammering away at this vulnerable spot in the enemy's armor.

NANKING AIR RAIDERS HIT

One Enemy Downed, Three Damaged in Counteraction

Domei

NANKING, March 25.—Fifteen China-based P-51's in small formations of two to four planes penetrated the Nanking area twice in succession from about 1:00 to 2:40 p.m. today and machine-gunned airfields.

In repulsing the enemy aircraft, Japanese Air Units downed one and damaged three of which one was damaged by ground fire. No losses were suffered by the Japanese side.

14 Planes Downed by Small Arms

Domei

PEKING, March 25.—To the feat of downing and damaging seven of the China-based U.S. planes that have repeatedly tried to disrupt the Japanese supply routes on the continent by men assigned to the defense of the North China transportation and communication routes by the use of small firearms, a further achievement of seven more planes either downed or damaged has been ascertained, bringing the net result to 14.

Heading the new list of planes downed or damaged with small firearms was the P-51 downed in Yuncheng in Shansi province last year followed by another P-51 downed in Shangchiu. At Paoting this year it was learned that a P-51 was also downed while at Yuncheng one more P-51 was damaged. Further at the beginning of March still another P-11 was downed at Kaifeng with two more damaged and downed on the same day near the Po River.

PRODUCTION OF ALUMINUM SEES PROGRESS IN JAPAN

Raw Material Obtained Locally, And in Manchoukuo, China; Can Do Without Bauxite

Japan's aluminum industry is today making splendid progress with raw material obtained in Japan, Manchoukuo and China, members of the Diet were officially assured during the recent session of the Diet. They were furthermore told that the industry is now no longer wholly dependent on the Bayer process which requires the use of bauxite, and hence does not have to rely on bauxite shipments from the south.

According to an article by Professor Y. Kaneko, published in a recent issue of the Hitotsubashi Ronso, in the early days of the industry Japan used domestic raw materials, such as clay and alum-stone. Prior to the outbreak of the current war, Japanese manufacturers were again preparing to use locally obtainable materials, as foreign economic pressure was fast closing in.

The manufacture of aluminum was first experimented within this country in 1902 by Y. Takeshima, medical inspector in the service of the Hokkaido Government. He constructed a laboratory in the compounds of the Sapporo Electric Light Company and attempted, through the treatment of a whitish clay obtained locally, to get alumina, or oxide of aluminum. Four years later he succeeded in having his process patented, first in Japan and then in the United States, but the fact was not known to the general public.

First Companies Formed

In 1914, owing to World War I, import of aluminum into Japan stopped. In 1916 the Japan Light Silver Company was organized, with a capital of ¥1,000,000, for the working of clay in Chita Peninsula, near Nagoya, by the Takeshima method. Soon, however, the import of carbon electrolytes, vitally needed in the refining process, ceased along with that of soda ash, another requisite. The supply of cryolite, a melting agent, from abroad also ceased. The experimental production of aluminum obtained by the chemical engineer had been 91 per cent pure.

In 1912 the Osaka Zinc Industrial Company, controlled by the Fujita financial interests, bought the Japan Light Silver Company, but the plant was closed shortly thereafter, for the end of World War I had brought down sharply the price of aluminum in Japan. Today, however, the second plant at Omachi in Nagano Prefecture boasts of the greatest output in this country, under the management of the Showa Electric Industrial Company.

The following year, that is 1923, saw Dr. J. Takamine of diastase fame, who was then in the United States, trying to establish an Aluminum Company of the Orient in collaboration with the Aluminum Company of America. The plan failed, however, due to certain matters in connection with the price question. Dr. Takamine had planned to import bauxite from Guiana, in South America, but soon afterward he died. The company was renamed the Aluminum Company of Asia, and became exclusive representative in Japan of the Alcoa. Later it joined forces with the Mitsui and Mitsubishi companies, and became the agents of the powerful international aluminum cartel. Later still it established, jointly with the Sumitomo financial group, the Sumitomo Aluminum Company. Meanwhile, Mr. Takeshima's attempt to extract alumina from Manchurian clay proved an economic failure. Today, however, the Manchuria Light Metal Company is busy working the alumina shale there.

Encouraged by Government

In 1921 the Japanese Government subsidized the Japan Light Silver and Japan Carbon companies in order to encourage technical research. The making of perfect electrolytes first succeeded in 1931 by the latter company. Engineers of the Tokyo Industrial Experimental Station and of the Physico-Chemical Research Institute have been credited with various methods for extracting alumina from Japanese clay, Korean alum-stone and Manchurian alum shale.

In 1926, Commerce and Industry Minister Kataoka allowed the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Furukawa, Sumitomo and Fujita financial groups and the Taisei Chemical Company, a firm which was treating alumina with phosphoric acid, to form a council on aluminum refining. Before the Cabinet of that time went out of office, the council reported the prospective production cost of aluminum per ton as between ¥1,358 and ¥1,422, while the price of the imported metal ranged from ¥1,000 to ¥1,100.

Primary aluminum imports amounted to more than 7,300 metric tons in 1926; 5,700 tons in 1927; 9,000 tons in 1928; nearly 12,000 tons in 1929; 11,000 tons in 1930 and 3,000 tons in 1931. In 1931, scrap aluminum imports totaled 2,400 tons, and in 1934, 5,500 tons. During 1931, primary aluminum imports about equaled scrap imports, being 5,200 tons. In 1935, primary aluminum imports aggregated 11,100 tons and scrap aluminum, 4,000 tons. Meanwhile, the production of aluminum in Japan was 6,700 tons in 1936.

In 1936, import duty on a ton of aluminum was raised by $85. By that time, however, abundant electric power was available at cheap rates within the country, while the accumulation of capital had reached the extent where financing of the industry was possible.

Industry Is Active

In 1927, an exploration party dispatched by the Furukawa Mining Company to the former Dutch East Indies discovered highgrade bauxite in Bintang Island but the Dutch Government refused a franchise. Instead, it formed a quasi-governmental concern at The Hague. The Furukawa Mining Company had perforce to organize a Japan-Dutch trading company to import the bauxite mined by The Hague firm. From about 20,000 metric tons in 1935, which was the annual bauxite output of the island, production jumped to 250,000 tons three years later. Of these, Germany imported 200,000 tons and Japan 50,000 tons.

In 1937 the Ishiwara Industrial Company developed bauxite deposits in Johore State, Malai, the product of which was shipped to Japan for working. In 1938 the Oriental Aluminum Company started work on bauxite from Palao Island, which is among the Japanese mandated islands.

In 1939, there were 17 aluminum manufacturing companies operating 25 plants. These factories are now active under the direction of the Light Metal Control Association. Of these the "Big Five," including the Showa Electric Industrial, Sumitomo Aluminum, Japan Soda, Japan Aluminum and Japan Light Metal companies, generally adhered to the orthodox, or Bayer method, of manufacturing aluminum, while only two among the other influential concerns have been using domestic raw materials. These two are the Japan Nitrogen and the Manchuria Light Metal companies. Under the present circumstances, all are now using domestic raw materials.

According to figures given by Mr. K. Isono, Investigator for the Industrial Bank of Japan, the production cost of alumina at present includes ¥13.41, or 3.5 per cent, as wage, and ¥29.29 for .43 metric tons of heavy oil priced at ¥68.12 per ton. A metric ton of alumina costs ¥378.80 to manufacture and a ton of aluminum, ¥1,932.21. In July 1939 aluminum was selling at ¥2,100 with 7.1 per cent profit. The price has since been raised a few times.

Embalmed Body of Lenin, the Idol of Russia, Viewed by Over 11,000,000 People Since 1924

Since his death on January 21, 1924, the unmoldering body of Nikolai Lenin has attracted more than 11,000,000 visitors to his tomb in Red Square, Moscow. So well preserved is the body that millions more are likely to view it there during the years to come.

Although Dr. Vladimir Vorobieff, who supervised the embalming, is dead, his assistant, Professor Sbarsky, still lives, and it has been announced that Vorobieff's pupils will "carry on his work." Whether this work includes occasional injections of fresh perservatives into the body, and whether similar embalming of other leaders when they die is contemplated, has not been disclosed.

Within a few hours after his death at Gorki, near Moscow, Lenin's body was laid in state in the Hall of White Columns. In the bitter cold of 25 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, since spoken of as "Lenin's frost," many thousands of Moscow residents, and many other thousands from the surrounding country, formed long queues day and night to view him. This veneration led to the idea of a semi-permanent display. Vorobieff, an expert on anatomy, and Sharsky, both of whom were familiar with all the arts of ancient and modern embalming, were called in.

Replaced by Mausoleum

The weeks which passed before the two professors could begin their task complicated their labor. However, they set to work, and within a few months the body could again be viewed in a temporary wooden tomb. That tomb was eventually replaced by a massive mausoleum, of immense polished blocks of red granite and gray and black labradorite.

"Give us a free hand and follow our instructions afterward," the professors said, "and we guarantee to preserve the appearance of the visible parts of the body unimpaired; not only for the three months you ask, but perhaps for 100 years."

Their exact process has since become a State secret, but it was partially disclosed to a small group after the opening of the original tomb. Its success is said to depend upon two principal factors: first, maintaining a constant degree of sterilized moisture permeating the tissues at a pressure kept constant by an electric pumping device connected inside the body; and second, maintaining a constant temperature of about 60 degrees Fahrenheit inside the glass canopy over the body. Dr. Vorobieff's lasting work earned him membership in the Central Executive Committee of the Ukraine, and decoration with the much coveted "Order of Lenin."

Five afternoons out of six, visitors to this shrine of Communism are pressed rapidly through the tomb for two hours a day in summer, three hours in winter, to prevent a rise in the temperature of the room itself. Soldiers keep the procession moving, and a visitor spends less than a minute in the vault. For this reason, many return again and again on subsequent days to look at Russia's only saint.

Stand on Guard

Two soldiers with fixed bayonets stand guard constantly at the door of the tomb under the grim beauty of the Kremlin's wall. Other guards closely inspect the line of visitors entering the tomb. All packages, canes, and umbrellas must be left outside. A bulging pocket is sufficient to bar a would-be visitor; there is no actual search; any suspicious-looking individual is simply turned away.

Two abreast, visitors pass through a short corridor and down a flight of steps to the underground vault itself, the walls of which are inlaid with a frieze of flickering red flames. The only light is from the shrine-like glass canopy beneath which lies the tiny, frail, but impressive body—the idol of Russia. The bald head is slightly raised on a cushion, and the body slopes away into the bier, which is covered at the lower end with a flag of the Paris Commune, now dark with age. He wears a plain khaki tunic, with a single Order on the left breast. Although a flesh-colored light is diffused over it, the bearded face has a peculiar tint that seems neither that of life nor of death. The firm, finely-shaped, carefully manicured right hand lies across the chest; the other is clenched along the left side.

As the visitor shuffles around the platform surrounding the bier, he notices that a Red Army sentinal stands rigid on the floor below, staring straight at Lenin at head-height from the foot of the bier; another sentinel stands behind his head.

Rumor Is Dispelled

In 1929, after the body was removed from the temporary tomb to a chamber in a Kremlin tower during construction of the stone mausoleum, it was rumored that a wax figure had been substituted for the corpse. To dispel this rumor, Vorobieff and Sbarsky invited a number of press representatives to examine the body. Out of respect for their morale, Vorobieff sent the sentries from the vault, and then unclasped the head-end of the glass canopy. He tweaked the lobe of Lenin's right ear and pushed his finger tip into the right cheek, which smoothed itself with the resilience of rubber when the pressure was removed.

This rather brief examination seemed to dispel the rumors, as there has since been no question but that the form which so quietly rests in the great granite mausoleum is indeed the body of Lenin himself—the "Idol of Russia."

News and Views

Two Incompatibles

Perhaps no other country today is more Russia-conscious than America. The professed amity is more apparent than real where the American relationship with the Soviet Union is concerned. The American temper toward Russia is characterized at this moment by uneasiness, distrust, suspicion, and jealousy. The pulse of America's public opinion is not beating at all to the measure of President Roosevelt's deliberately tame Soviet policy. Though the Government's pressure is making it difficult for America's public opinion on Russia to assert itself too openly, there is a definite trend of the general suspicion and pessimism on the prospect of America-Russia relationship coming to a head at every opportunity.

UP reports for instance of the recent poll taken by PM as to the world Security Plan is decided in its final form at the Crimea Conference. The result was merely 49 committed to unconditional support of the plan, 15 votes short of what is required for the bill to pass the Senate, as 64 votes or two-thirds of the total membership of the Senate is needed as the minimum requirement. The PM poll reports none in the Senate who are clearly committed against the plan, but 34 are found each airing opposition to some parts or other of the bill, and nine are reported to have refused flatly an interview with PM.

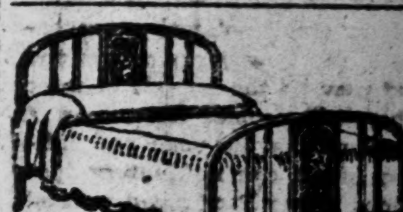
The PM poll typifies the atmosphere of America's public opinion toward Russia, as the subject on which the poll was taken represents the obvious triumph of the Soviet idea of unanimity over that of the Anglo-American majority as the voting method to be taken for economic and military punitive measures. Resentment naturally was America's public reaction. But the Roosevelt Administration is in no position to assert such an American reaction against Russia, whose stand is being backed by the military advantages which she is obviously in command today. And there is not much that America's press or Congress can do but to more or less follow that official policy of their Government, but the smouldering discontent and resentment took the form in the Senate of 34 members each opposed to different parts of the Security bill, nine refusing to discuss the subject even, and four non-committal. It is a typical case of action speaking louder than words, official words.

Nor is this all. It is reported from New York that Edmund Stevens, Christian Science Monitor correspondent in Russia and the Near East in his new book "Russia Is No Riddle" said that there was strong precedent for America-Russian friendship. Playing up this point, Stevens is quoted to have said that two nations never have been at war, and that Russia and America's foreign policies have never collided but their internal economic structures have always differed as widely as their historical and cultural background. And the man sums up his theory thus, "Both America and Russia as young nations are accustomed to developing their own broad homelands and rich natural resources rather than looking toward expansion beyond their borders." It does not take much imagination, however, to grasp the sense of apprehension lying behind such a statement which obviously was anxiously made to reassure for America what is not really very reassurable.

A statement like that amounts almost to a self-deception for the precedent of friendship is known in history to be no guarantee for future friendship. From America's own action, the Americans can be assumed to have a most sensitive knowledge of it.

It will take more than a miracle to prevent the two expansion programs of America and Russia from making a head-on collision into each other, sooner or later. America's program of world domination started out with the jettisoning of her traditional isolationism, and is now going steadily beyond the limit of Pan-Americanism or any other previous profession. The line America's imperialism is to follow has to collide inevitably into the extending line of Russia's Bolshevization program. The collision is inevitable so long as the nature of the two programs remain what they are. The voting procedure issue started in the Dumbarton Oaks Conference is one symptom of such inevitability. The Polish issue is still another, and the Finnish problem, the oil issue in West Asia, the Kuomintang-Communist issue in the hinterland China are the others.

There is only one way for America to avoid that destined collision with Russia, and that is to give up her experiments on imperialism or, on the other hand, for Russia to give up hers for America's benefit. So long as that is unpractical, America-Soviet relationship will follow its inevitable course, unalterable in any way by little designed speeches or books of journalists or politicians.



Catalogue on Request

Distributors of Empress Beds

NIPPON BED CO., LTD.

8 Kyobashi 2-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo

Tel. Kyobashi (56) 8651, 8630

TAKARAZUKA HOTEL

Takarazuka, Hyogo-Ken

In front of Takarazuka Minamiguchi Station, Hankyu Line

ROOM RATES

Single .... ¥ 6.00 and up

Double .... ¥ 9.00 " "

Single with bath ¥ 8.00 " "

Double " " ¥12.00 " "

Apply to

HANKYU SANNOMIYA SERVICE STATION

Phone Fukiai 6241

HANKYU UMEDA SERVICE STATION

Phone Kita 3400

TAKARAZUKA HOTEL

Phone Takarazuka 81

ASO KANKO HOTEL

Im Aso—National-Park

Echonster Kurort auf Kyushu

Aktiver Vulkan und

Natur-Wunder

Praise (E. P.): Embettig ¥3.00 an

Zweibettig ¥6.00 an

Central Heizung

WANTED TO BUY

BOOKS and TYPEWRITERS

please write or phone

KYO-BUN-KWAN

Ginza 4-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo

Tel. Kyobashi 56-7001

SUNTORY WHISKY

A Good Quality Straight Whisky

Free From Impurities

WORLD'S FINEST
MIKIMOTO PEARLS
Fine Jewels

K. MIKIMOTO

12, 6-CHOME, GINZA, TOKYO

(Opposite the Matsuzakaya Dept. Store)

SHIONO'S VITAMIN B PREPARATIONS

VITAMIN B1

NEO-PARANUTRIN

VITAMIN B COMPLEX

PARANUTRIN

VITAMIN B6C

JUVAMON

SHIONOGI SEIYAKU K.K.

OSAKA, NIPPON

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or notices of [illegible] sale by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Real Estate Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurosawa Real Estate Agency, 126, Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Piano for Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, rented at moderate charge. Can be inspected at or for particulars apply Otsuka Piano Shokai, No. 2, Hon-cho 1-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

Wanted to Exchange

WOOLEN blanket (large size) wanted in exchange with Johny Walker Red Label. Apply Box 6, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent

BY party with no children, large Japanese or foreign style house. Must be at least partly furnished. Any location on any of the suburban lines acceptable but must be within Tokyo Metropolis limits. Apply Box 9, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Rent

PARTLY furnished semi-foreign house, 7 rooms, flush toilets, telephone. Kajinokizaka, Toritsu Koto, Toyoko line. Apply Box 7, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

BABY swing, Japanese made, to be used in chamber. Apply Box 441, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

CAPEHART radio-phonograph with record changer for repeat, single and both sides. Highest standard imported machine in a gorgeous cabinet. Apply Box 2, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ENGLISH novels, literary and poetry, etc. for immediate sale. Apply Box 444, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ELECTRIC fan, iron, double iron bed, portable gramophone with some records, medium size men's suits, a pair of practically new ladies' low heel shoes, rentan stove. Willing to exchange with oil or other foodstuffs. Apply Box 8, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ELECTRIC hair dryer (with foreign motor), beauty parlor equipment. Show cases, finger-nail polish (foreign make). Rentan stove (iron) and fuels (botan, rentan, 6 inches). Large round plate-glass mirror, sofa, table, excellent chairs, waiting-room furniture. Apply Box 447, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GREGG Shorthand Instruction Book with Key, "Dictionary" "Speed Studies" with Key, which is entitled "Dictation Drills," "Dictation for Modern Business." Apply to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbocho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1439.

LADIES' dark blue suede shoes with blue crepe sole, size 6, brand new. Woolen pullover, short sleeves, small size. Black woolen dress, long sleeves. Apply Box 5, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LAWN tennis balls, used. Large quantities for sale. Apply Box 448, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MEMO pad for engagement, 54 pages (54 weeks). Size: 8" X 5". Price ¥2.00 per copy. Apply Box 442, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ONE bottle of old Scotch Whisky (Jos. Herrscher's Red Label) to highest bidder. Apply Box 446, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PARLOR organ, foreign reeds, 15 stops, 4,8,8,16 ft.; very fine tone. Also about 1,000 English books. Apply Tadashi Ganto (E. Gauntlett), 843 Totsuka-machi, 4-chome, Yodobashi-ku. Near the bus stop between Takatanobaba station and Otakibashi, on the road to Nakano.

PIANO (Bluthner); roll top desk; revolving easy chair; three chairs, sofa; and round table. Apply Box 4, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

REMINGTON typewriter, standard model, electric fan, vacuum cleaner, binocular, portable and table model phonographs, Victor electric gramophone, etc. Apply Box 1, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RADIO-GRAMOPHONE, 9 tubes, beautiful tone, with complete spare set of tubes, ¥4,000. Apply Box 3, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SAFE-CABINET, best imported make, with certificate for actual fire exposure and impact tests, besides guarantee for ageing. Will stand fire reaching 2,000 degrees F. for 3 hours. Size 6.5 × 4.0 × 3.0 ft. To highest bidder. Apply Box 450, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

SUITCASE and small size trunk wanted immediately. Apply Box 449, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 464 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Matsumura Chiryo-sho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director, Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-3880.

General

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 77 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. 2-3292, 1398. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Typewriting done in Japanese type. Repairing done and also accessories.

Nippon Times
Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.
KOBE: 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-7.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥6.00; six months, ¥35.00; one year, ¥68.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. For foreign countries, postage ¥1.50 per month extra. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Publisher and Printer:
SHOICHI KAWAMURA

TOKYO, TUESDAY, MARCH 27: 1945

The Plight of 'Liberated' Europe

Report after report from abroad reveal the callous, cold-hearted indifference of the Anglo-American countries to the economic distress and political chaos in the so-called "liberated" countries of Europe. Contrary to their lavish promises of assistance, the Anglo-American countries have so far failed to extend any real effective aid toward restoring the devastated production facilities and equipment as well as the disrupted transportation and communication facilities of these war-stricken, famine-ridden countries. There is not only an acute shortage of foodstuffs, clothing and fuel in these countries but what little there is of such commodities can only be obtained at fabulous prices. This economic distress has been all the more sharpened by the internal political strife among various power-seeking factions and by the threatened destruction of the pre-war political and economic order by the left-wing elements who seek to confiscate the land, factories and other property for redistribution among the proletarian classes.

This existing political instability may, as the Anglo-Americans claim, be partially responsible for the failure of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to function in these areas. Perhaps the alleged lack of Anglo-American shipping facilities may be responsible for the acute food and fuel shortages in these distraught countries. But these pretexts alone can hardly suffice to absolve the Anglo-American countries of the violation of their pledge to these famine-stricken peoples nor of their general responsibility for the welfare of these peoples.

The conditions existing in France today testify most graphically, to the tragedy of the people who put faith in Anglo-American promises. Markets in the usual sense have disappeared completely. The price of coal in the black market is now about £40 per ton or more and that of firewood about £10 per ton. The food ration in January of this year included nine ounces of oil and four pounds of potatoes per week and thirteen ounces of bread per day. The minimum living costs of the average Frenchman today is estimated to be seven times the living costs in 1939. Reports have it that France has still intact about three-fourths of her pre-war productive power, but there has yet been no visible economic restoration due to the paralyzation and destruction of her transportation facilities. Some economic experts have already stated that France will soon be plagued with 1,500,000 unemployed and burdened with a stupendous national debt estimated at 1,527,100,000,000 francs.

The conditions in Belgium seem to be even worse than those prevailing in France. There is absolutely no butter ration at all for ordinary people. The production of coal has become of utmost urgency, but the coal miners, half-starved and undernourished, are unable to do much work. Consequently, in Belgium today the output of coal is less than one-half of the pre-war production figures. The currency policy instituted in October of last year which provided for the conversion of old currencies for new currencies at an utterly disproportionate ratio, the freezing of savings deposits as well as the economic disequilibrium which has followed the circulation of the new currencies, have engendered a new economic crisis in that country. According to a recent bulletin of the National Bank of Belgium, the national debts of that country have dilated to 101,000,000,000 francs. The scarcity of commodities, the closing of the stock exchanges, and the anticipated expanding government deficits have sent prices spiraling up to new heights. Black market quotations of various daily necessities from eggs to coal have gone up as much as from 60 per cent to 133 per cent. Moreover, the intensity of the fighting on the Western Front where the German forces are inflicting severe human and material losses on the Anglo-American troops is delaying the diversion of bottoms for shipment of the oft-promised and much needed daily necessities for the people of Belgium.

The devastation and economic misery in Holland are equally appalling. The inundation of the land during the military operations, the stoppage of imports, the destruction of the transportation and communications systems as well as the unavailability of food and fuel have brought in their wake a critical economic condition. The production of coal has dwindled from 40,000 tons daily to a mere 7,000 tons. On the other hand, coal mine strikes are increasing in number. In Amsterdam and other Dutch cities, the number of deaths from starvation, malnutrition and disease is mounting daily. The farmers are hoarding their produces for speculative purposes in view of the Government's currency policy. The price of a bicycle in that country now, for instance, is about £40.

There is very little reason to doubt that the appalling and indescribable economic conditions in these "freed" nations are bound in the end to affect the attitude of the peoples of these regions toward the Anglo-American countries and to lead to serious internal and external political complications. But, however persistent and loud may be the appeals of these "liberated" peoples for succor, it is evident that the scale and difficulty of the coming military operations in the Pacific will prevent the Anglo-American countries from turning their attention to the plight of their new wards. In fact, all indications point to the fact that Anglo-American economic assistance, despite glib promises that it would immediately follow the retreat of the German forces from these areas, will not be forthcoming for a long time to come. The lot of these peoples is hard and tragic. But this is the inevitable price which these peoples must pay for their mistaken reliance on the Anglo-American Powers.

A Year Ago Today

March 27, 1944

The Swedish Government has refused the United States Government's request that Swedish vessels be used to evacuate Jewish refugees from the Rumanian Black Sea ports to Palestine, it was learned.

* * *

The advance of the Indian National Army and the Japanese Forces toward Assam has stiffened the resistance of the political parties in India against British rule, according to a report from New Delhi. The British-Indian Government had suffered no less than six defeats at the hands of the United Indian parties in the budget discussions. It was quite obvious that the opposition was directed not only against the existance of the Government itself.

* * *

The Japan-French Indo-China agreement on the entire range of goods to be shipped to Japan by the latter in 1944 was signed at 11 a.m. (French Indo-China time) at the Government-General between the Japanese Ambassadorial Office and the Government-General.

* * *

In view of the marked increase in the number of disturbances in Palestine, the British mandate Government for Palestine has imposed death sentence penalties as punishment for those carrying firearms and munitions as well as bombs, the use of firearms, throwing of bombs and instigations of explosions, it is reported from Jerusalem. It was also disclosed that those impairing and damaging supply, transportation and communication services will also receive the death sentence.

* * *

Fighter and bomber strength on the Pacific Coast will be increased under the reorganization of the U.S. 4th Air Force to meet the expanded requirements, Major-General William E. Lynd, commanding officer announced, according to San Francisco reports.

* * *

German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has established his headquarters in Breda in the Netherlands near the mouth of the Rhine and some 28 miles southeast of Rotterdam obviously in preparation to meet the projected Anglo-American invasion across the English Channel, a London dispatch stated.

MENGCHIANG'S THRIVING INDUSTRIES

Activities Continue in Manufacture of Various Goods

II

The manufacture of paper is in charge of the Mengchiang Paper Manufacturing Company which was established in March, 1943, with a capital of ¥95,000. It makes all kinds of paper.

Medicinal herb extraction: Formerly Mengchiang specialized in the exports of liquorice roots and other medicinal herbs. Since the advent of the Nippon Liquorice Industrial Association in 1941 a juice extraction plant has been established. Furthermore, in October, 1941, a Mengchiang concern was formed with a capital of ¥250,000 under the title of the Mengchiang Liquorice Industrial Company.

Smelting industry: This industry has also made a rapid stride since the China Affair. Brick-making plants have been created in many leading cities, including Kalgan. However, there was an overproduction in this line due to the existence of numerous establishments. But in about two years, the supply and demand were adjusted.

Spinning and weaving: The weaving industry was in the part fairly extensive, the largest part of this was done by a primitive method. Recently, the work has been mechanized, but due to the control placed on the supply of materials, it has not been able to make as much headway as had been expected. In Kalgan the household weavers have formed an association called the Chanan Weavers' Association, and are now engaged in weaving native fabrics under the leadership of the Toyo Spinning Company. Also, in the city of Howho, at the instance of the Manchoukuo-Mengchiang Woollen Fabric Company, another association was organized under the name of the Weavers' Production Increase Association, thus guiding the local weavers toward increased production in this line.

Work Is Industrialized

Staple fiber: Hitherto researches in this were conducted with the idea of getting out fibers from low grade flax, such as white and green flax, which are abundant in that country. Due to the success of these researches this work was in 1941 being steadily industrialized. In November, 1940, the Manchoukuo-Mengchiang Chemical Fiber Company was formed with a capital of ¥400,000. It was this concern that started the manufacture of fiber to be used in the weaving of woollen fabrics. Besides native flax which is now used in manufacturing good fiber, the company is experimenting with other grasses, such as reeds and bulrushes, as sources of raw materials, a noteworthy development is the fact that both the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company and the Nitto Mining Industry (formerly Nitto Spinning) are themselves raising regular flax, and with a fiber manufacturing plant firmly established the former concern is putting on the markets excellent flax fiber.

Animal hair and hide industry: Besides mining and agriculture, stock-raising is one of the chief industries of Mengchiang. This was also left formerly to the farmers, who processed them into leather. The Manchoukuo-Mengchiang Woollen Fabric Company has been doing a fairly good business by using animal hair in the making of blankets, etc. The Manufacture of leather is carried on by the Manchoukuo-Mengchiang Leather Industrial Company which was established in December, 1938, with a capital of ¥1,000,000. In this, however, the tanning end is still left to small local tanners; but as the small local enterprises are engaged in the manufacture of leather and wool, their business is not very favorable due to the fact that control has been placed on a majority of needed raw materials.

Other products: The manufacture of soap, which depends upon animal fat, is being pushed by the Manchoukuo-Mengchiang Woollen Fabric Company. Part of this product having already found its way to the markets.

The manufacture of glue, which depends upon animal bones as a raw material, now being carried on by the Manchoukuo-Mengchiang Animal Bone Industrial Company and Manchoukuo-Mengchiang Chemical Industrial Works.

Machine tools and repairing industries: In accordance with the progress of the industries it is natural that there should be some demand for the manufacture of machine tools and repairing work on the spot. To meet this contingency the Mengchiang Industrial Development Company was formed as a semi-official concern in July, 1939, with a capital of ¥5,000,000 under the sponsorship of the Nitto Mining Industrial Company, which was formerly the Nitto Spinning Company. This concern is now engaged in the manufacture of mining machinery, equipment for iron foundries, including furnaces, and nails. However, the concern is about to launch as the iron industry although this may necessitate an increase in its original capital of ¥5,000,000. It is quite certain that Mengchiang has a great future in the industrial field, this being due to the fact that she has an abundant supply of coal and iron deposits.

(End)

CRITICISM OF AMERICAN WAR AIMS

America Proposes Creation of Atlantic Orbit to Include Western Europe and Pacific Islands

By TSURUTARO ADACHI

Diplomacy is said to stand on the interests of related countries. In times of war as in times of peace, it plays its part in the prosecution of war and at the same time in the adjustment of the interests of the nations concerned.

However, the truth should be noted that, if diplomacy should direct its entire efforts toward the promotion of national interests, diplomacy would fall short of its mission. It is incumbent for us always to adhere to high ideals. But, at the same time, ideals alone must not be the sole guide of diplomatic activities Diplomacy must be realistic.

The very fact that the diplomacy of our country is described as "moral diplomacy" proves that our purpose is to uphold our lofty ideals. Being a youthful nation, our nation may not have succeeded yet in adjusting her interests in accordance with the existing realities. However, the fact remains that we have always been exerting our endeavors in this direction and constantly reflecting on what is right and just.

However, just an opposite picture holds true in the case of America. A glance at American diplomacy in recent times reveals that, elated by the favorable progress in the war situation in both Asia and Europe, the United States has been too greatly engrossed in her immediate interests to pay proper attention to her diplomatic ideals. Examples of this fact we have found on many occasions. It is only too natural that one who seeks interests should become a slave to egoism. When a nation becomes an egoistic nation, that nation is an imperialistic nation.

These American international egoists have forgotten human ideals, and totally disregard the standpoint of others, and assert only their own claims. Such an attitude has become habitual of such selfish nations as the United States.

An example of an egoistic nation is shown by "America's War Aims" written by Walter Lippmann, a noted diplomatic commentator of the United States. His seeming logical arguments can not hide the insatiable imperialistic ambition of the United States.

We believe that the world is one big family, or rather we desire that the world should be one big family and that all peoples be brothers to one another. In such a family, each individual should be free and independent and maintain his own order. Although each should cooperate with others, none should use force to foist his views on others.

Difficult of Comprehension

This ideal, simple though it is, seems to be difficult of comprehension by the Occidental people. Lippmann declares in his latest book that if the various races are to enjoy self-determination, it will result in the endless process of atomization. This amounts to a confession of the contradictions in democracy, which he professes.

Under the ideal that each nation should be like a single family, we liberated the peoples of East Asia from the yoke of the Anglo-American nations. We fervently desired that each nation enjoy its rightful position and maintain its own order and we have exerted our efforts for the realization of this ideal. That free and independent nations should unite together by their free will, revere God and engage in the work of each nation—this has been our ideal for all nations.

Since our ideal is to make the world a single family, there will be no need for force since the spirit of this family will be based on harmony and peace. There will be no need of armaments in such a world. This indeed, is our lofty ideal for the world.

Compared with this real ideal of ours which is understood even by small children and endorsed by ancient sages and religious leaders, the ideals of Lippmann are base. In his elaborate arguments we find no single passage revealing any idealism. Nor is this lack of idealism limited to Lippmann's ideas; it is also true of the Anglo-American postwar security plan in which not even the ideal of armament limitation such as was espoused by the League of Nations is shown. The conference which took up the problems of postwar security devoted its entire energy toward the discussion of how strong nations shall exercise force. No agreement was, however, reached on that problem before the conference adjourned.

The military might posessed by the United States in the current world war has been shown to be greater than that of any other belligerent at least, from the standpoint of quantity. However, there is no ideal behind this stupendous military power. This has become clear with the passing of time and with the favorable progress of the war situation for that country.

Even before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan has been attempting to create a common prosperity region in East Asia by uniting all the peoples of the territory. All her endeavors have been directed toward this basic policy. Thus, the idea of the Greater East Asia common prosperity area was not advanced for the purpose of seeking any exclusive sphere of influence after our military occupation of the various parts of the Southern Region, from which Japan sought to bar other nations to enter. Just as Foreign Minister Shigemitsu's frequent speeches indicate, the world is too extensive politically and too restricted economically for any one nation to dominate; and Japan's diplomatic policy is based on the idea that the world will enjoy its best prosperity when the nations are divided into different blocs and show mutual cooperation with one another.

Have Common Attributes

Nor is this all. We start from the understanding that the peoples of Greater East Asia and, in fact, the entire peoples of Asia have common basic attributes. In the first place, we have the same color of skin; second, we have a common Oriental religious consciousness; and third, we are all rice-eating peoples. These and other common factors have created what we Asiatics are today. When all these basic factors are taken into consideration one may truly say that Asia is one. At any rate, we know that we are destined to become one in the distant future.

Now, our regionalism is very simple in nature. Our ideal is this. Each continent, Asia, Europe and America should be an independent unit. For this is the most natural way of expanding the world which is too small economically for the common welfare of mankind.

This idea of common prosperity region is the application of our ideal of a single world or single family for all nations. But if our regional prosperity scheme is too far detached from the actualities of the present-day world, we may further propose a more detailed plan which may be composed of the following division of the world:

1. The East Asia Sphere, the Oceanic Sphere, and the West Asia Sphere.
2. The Asiatic European Sphere.
3. The European Sphere.
4. The North American Sphere and the South American Sphere.

The foregoing territorial blocs have been demanded by both geopolitical requirements and present-day realistic politics.

But surprising enough, Lippmann entirely excludes the Oceanic Sphere from his plan of territorial blocs. Nor does he recognize the European Sphere which on the contrary he cuts into two. There can be no plan more against history, reason and realities than his scheme.

But what has become of the Oceanic Sphere which has been lost out of the Lippmann plan? Craftily enough, Lippmann includes it into his own American Sphere or the Atlantic System.

Now, what is this Atlantic Community. Lippmann calls it "the Atlantic Orbit.' It is a vast sphere including beside the United States and Canada the two other powerful nations, Britain and France, and with these four nations as the center the following countries: the countries of North and South America, the Western European nations, the two Scandinavian countries and even Greece in the far corner of Europe. Lippmann expressly declares that his Atlantic Orbit also should extend its strong arm over to Central Europe. Moreover, its power is also aimed into the far-flung corners of the Pacific Ocean. Lippmann evidently likes to include New Zealand also, but it is significant and interesting to observe that he avoids mentioning Australia in this connection.

Only Twisting Logic

His scheme of American territorial expansion is described by Lippmann as being "realistic instead of hypothetical;" and he gives as his reason for this view the fact that "we had to fight together on the same side in the two great wars of the century."

But he is only twisting logic when he makes such an assertion. It is a historical fact that the Anglo-Americans steadily expanded their territories and spheres of their power in their westward or eastward movement by carrying on imperialistic wars on one pretext or another. The most glaring examples of this territorial expansion and aggrandizement are furnished by their advance into Europe by means of the Versailles structure and their colonial domination in East Asia for upwards of 300 years. This aggression of these Anglo-Saxon nations into the territories of other nations with brutal force as the main motive power has been the very source of all the movements to rectify their unreasonable acts.

Lippmann wishes to expand the sphere of influence of the United States by utilizing the "reality" of the war, but this is not his personal desire but that of his own country also.

Although the United States professed a policy of non-intervention in the domestic affairs of other nations and upheld the Monroe Doctrine until but yesterday, she no longer cares to remain within the orbit of the Western Hemisphere. On the contrary, she wishes to extend her power over the area of the Atlantic Orbit and is determined to build fences around the area so established, in order to prevent other nations from entering.

Says Lippmann: "According to the regionalism which I advocate, any member of the orbit entering into alliance with a member of another orbit may be considered as an act of open aggression. But the neighboring countries within the same orbit may enter into alliances without any provocation."

It is clear that the United States is desiring to throw away its original American policy in favor of the Atlantic Orbit in order to carry out an exclusive policy against other nations. No term but imperialism can better describe such an aggressive policy. Our contention that the United States harbors inordinate ambitions for world hegemony has thus been fully corroborated by Lippmann.

While such indeed is the pattern of world domination projected by the United States as has been espoused by this American writer, it is easy to observe that different ideas of world affairs are entertained by both Britain and the Soviet Union.

Britain an Old Hand

Now, as far as regionalism goes, Britain is an old-hand compared to the United States. Britain desires to check American military and economic advancement in both Europe and Asia. Britain probably wishes to call European and Asiatic conferences to ambush the United States. Even today, Britain's activities are controlled by this desire. Britain who feels that she must confine the United States within the American Continent. Certainly she does not tolerate any such plan of territorial expansion such as that envisaged by Lippmann in which her own nation is regarded only as a member of the American orbit. The pivotal point of British diplomacy at present is the problems of Western Europe as is indicated by her policy of establishing a Western European bloc or federation. Britain has never asked for America's participation in such a federation or bloc. Neither has she ever mentioned America's name in connection with such a scheme. However vehemently Lippmann may say that Western Europe lies within America's sphere of influence and her strategic sphere, absolutely no attention is being paid by Britain to such a claim. On the other hand, Britain does not like to irritate the American sentiment as she must rely on the United States. Thus, the British public has been retraining from making any comment on Lippmann's proposal, but it is easy to perceive Britain's adverse reaction to it.

The attitude of the Soviets toward the American policy is more cautious than that of Britain. But in actuality the Soviet Union has been carrying on realistic diplomatic measures in full consideration of Soviet interests. A most significant expression of this realistic diplomatic policy of the Soviet Union is seen in the Soviet-French Alliance and Mutual Assistance Treaty which was concluded recently.

As has been already noted, Lippmann does not recognize Soviet entry into Western Europe, which is to be included into his Atlantic Orbit. In sentiment, also, the Americans think that, so long as they made concessions to the Soviet Union regarding the solution of the Polish question, the latter should make a similar concession to America regarding the problems of Western Europe. But throwing aside all considerations for the opinions of other nations, the Soviet Union entered into an alliance with France in order to protect and promote her own interests. To begin with, the Soviet Union is unwilling to conclude any arrangement or any treaty on general principles with capitalist-imperialistic nations such as the United States and Britain and she has been seeking the conclusion of bilateral treaties with her neighbors rather than with those far away. It is only natural for the Kremlin that it should have entered into an alliance with De Gaullist France as the latter made the request.

It is clear then that Lippmann's expatiation of America's war aims has not been taken seriously by either the Soviet Union or Britain. But this very fact may be taken as indicating the naive simplicity with which Lippmann has been propounding American imperialistic ambitions for world hegemony.

Lippmann also proposes to establish the so-called Chinese Orbit in his world scheme. It is undoubtedly an American hoax. Just as no Japanese sphere can be tolerated by the United States in Greater East Asia, no Chinese sphere can be tolerable to her either. Moreover, Japan and China are brothers in East Asia and have been cooperating with each other and are destined to become the shield for other members of the East Asian Sphere.

Such mutual relations actually exist between Japan and the Nanking Government at present. If their cordial relations are not 100 per cent perfect, both parties need only endeavor to make them perfect and complete for all intents and purposes.

On the other hand, we entertain much misgivings as regards Chungking. We greatly fear that it may prove a hotbed of foreign intervention in China's domestic problems. At first, America's attitude towards Chungking was courteous and gentle but as time passed it became rude and even contemptuous. Nay, recently America has been acting like a highway robber. America has taken much interest in Chungking's domestic affairs such as the re-organization of the Chungking Cabinet and has been trying to impose her command over the Chungking forces.

The relations between Japan and China are those of real brothers. Even in strife they have been fighting like brothers. This quarrel of ours will be solved by our hands.

EAST AND WEST

By RENE GUENON

Along with Count de Gobineau, Pelliot, Rene Grousset, Romain Rolland, and other French thinkers and writers who have opened the field of Asiatic studies in Europe in recent years, Rene Guenon, in his numerous works on Theosophy and Hindu thought, has searched far into the wisdom of the Asiatic. In the following article taken from his book, "East and West," published 1941, Guenon analyzes with perfect acumen the fallacy of Western thought and life which has resulted in world-wide chaos today.

The civilization of the modern West appears in history as a veritable anomaly. Among all those which are known to us more or less completely, this civilization is the only one which has developed along purely material lines, and this monstrous development, whose beginning coincides with the so-called Renaissance, has been accompanied, as indeed it was fated to be, by a corresponding intellectual regress. We say corresponding, and not equivalent, because here are two orders of things between which there can be no common measure.

This regress has reached such a point that the Westerners of today no longer know what pure intellect is. In fact they do not even suspect that anything of the kind can exist; hence their disdain, not only for Eastern civilization, but also for the Middle Ages of Europe, whose spirit escapes them scarcely less completely How is the interest of a purely speculative knowledge to be brought home to people for whom intelligence is nothing but a means of acting on matter and turning it to practical ends, and for whom science, in their limited understanding of it, is above all important in so far as it may be applied to industrial purposes?

We exaggerate nothing; it only needs a glance at one's surroundings to realize that this is indeed the mentality of the vast majority of our contemporaries. And another glance, this time at philosophy from Francis Bacon and Descartes onward, could only confirm this impression still further We will mention, by way of reminder, that Descartes limited intelligence to reason, that he granted to what he thought might be called "metaphysics" the mere function of serving as a basis for physics, and that this physics itself was by its very nature destined, in his eyes, to pave the way for the applied sciences, mechanical, and moral, the final limit of human knowledge as he conceived it.

Are not the tendencies which he so affirmed just those which at the first glance may be so affirmed just those which at the first glance may be seen to characterize the whole development of the modern world? To deny or to ignore all pure and super-rational knowledge was to open up the path which logically could only lead on the one hand to positivism and agnosticism, which resign themselves to the narrowest limitations of intelligence and of its object, and on the other hand to all those sentimental and "voluntarist" theories which feverishly seek in the infra-rational for what reason cannot give them. Indeed, those of our contemporaries who wish to react against rationalism accept none the less the complete identification of intelligence with mere reason, and they believe that it is nothing more than a purely practical faculty, incapable of going beyond the realm of matter.

Intelligence Explained

Bergson has written as follows: "Intelligence, considered in what seems to be its original feature, is the faculty of manufacturing artificial objects, in particular tools to make tools, and of indefinitely varying the manufacture." And again: "Intelligence, even when it no longer operates upon its own object (i.e., brute matter), follows habits it has contracted in that operation; it applies forms that are indeed those of unorganized matter. It is made for this kind of work. With this kind of work alone is it fully satisfied. And that is what intelligence expresses by saying that thus only it arrives at distinctness and clearness."

From these last features it becomes obvious that there is no question here of intelligence itself, but quite simply of the Cartesian conception of intelligence, which is very different. And the "new philosophy," as its adherents call it, substitutes for the superstition of reason another which is in some respects still grosser, namely, the superstition of life.

Rationalism though powerless to attain to absolute truth, at least allowed relative truth to subsist. The intuitionism of today lowers that truth to be nothing more than a representation of sensible reality, in all its inconsistency and ceaseless change. Finally, pragmatism succeeds in blotting out altogether the very notion of truth by identifying it with that of utility, which amounts to suppressing it purely and simply. The pragmatists, in going to the limit, show themselves to be the most authentic representatives of modern Western thought. What does the truth matter in a world whose aspirations, being solely material and sentimental and not intellectual, find complete satisfaction in industry and morality, two spheres where indeed one can very well do without conceiving the truth?

To be sure, this extremity was not reached at a single stride, and many Europeans will protest that they have not yet reached it. But we are thinking particularly of the Americans, who are at a more "advanced" stage of the same civilization. Mentally as well as geographically, modern America is indeed the "Far West."

But most extraordinary of all is perhaps the claim to set up this abnormal civilization as the very type of all civilization, to regard it as Civilization with a capital letter, and even as the only one which deserves the name. Extraordinary too, and also complementary to this illusion, is the belief in "progress," considered no less absolutely, and naturally identified, at heart, with this material development which absorbs the entire activity of the modern West.

'Civilization' and 'Progress' Traced With

It is curious to note how promptly and successfully certain ideas come to spread and impose themselves, provided, of course, that they correspond to the general tendencies of the particular environment and epoch. It is so with these ideas of "civilization" and "progress," which so many people willingly believe universal and necessary, whereas in reality they have been quite recently invented and, even today, at least three-quarters of mankind persist either in being ignorant of them or in considering them quite negligible.

Jacques Bainville has remarked that "if the verb "civilize" is already found to have been used by the good authors of the XVIIIth century in the sense which we give it, the noun" civilization" is only to be met with in the economists of the years which immediately preceded the French Revolution. Littre quotes an example taken from Turgot. Littre, who had ransacked all French literature, could not trace it any further back. Thus the word civilization has not had more than a century and a half of existence. It is only in 1835, less than a hundred years ago, that it finally found its way into the dictionary of the Academy. . .

"The ancients, from whom we still consciously trace our descent, were equally without a term for what we mean by civilization. If this word were given to be translated in a Latin prose, the school-boy would indeed find himself in difficulties. . .

"The life of words is not independent of the life of ideas. The word civilization, which our ancestors did very well without, perhaps because they had the thing itself, spread during the XIXth century under the influence of new ideas. The scientific discoveries, the development of industry, of commerce, of prosperity, and of material welfare, had created a kind of enthusiasm and even a kind of prophetics . The conception of indefinite progress, dating from the second half of the XVIIIth century, helped to convince mankind that it had entered upon a new era, that of absolute civilization.

"It is the now quite forgotten Fourier, an utter Utopian, who was responsible for first calling the present age, the age of civilization, and for identifying civilization with modern times. . . So civilization was the degree of development and perfection which the nations of Europe had reached in the XIXth century. This term, understood by everyone, although no one had defined it, included material and moral progress side by side, the one bringing with it the other, the one united to the other, both inseparable. In a word, civilization was Europe itself, it was a patent which the European world granted itself." That is exactly what we think ourselves; and we were bent on making this quotation, although it is rather long, to show that we are not alone in thinking so.

(To Be Continued)